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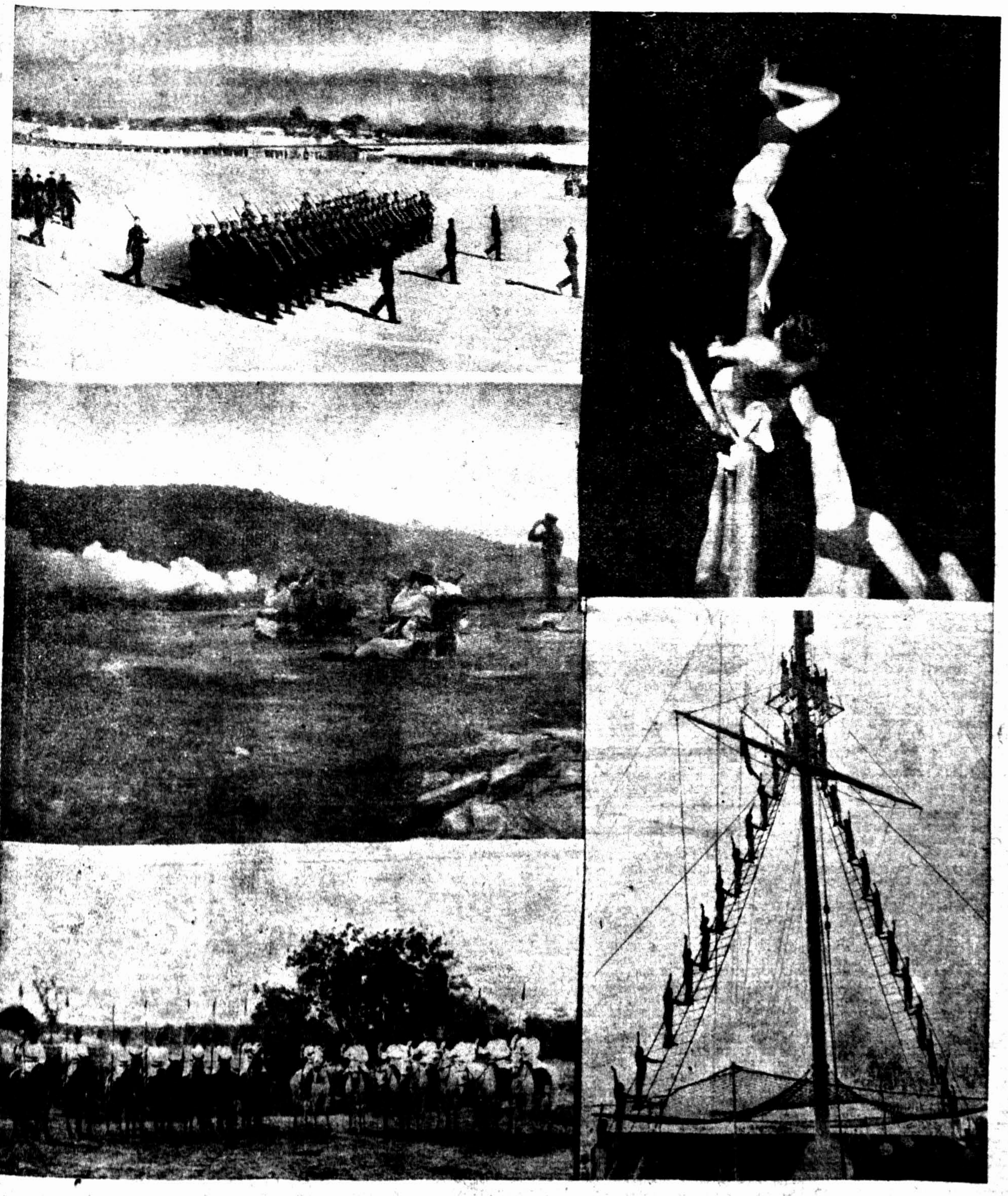
OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

NATION'S DEFENDERS IN THE MAKING



YOUNG cadets who will grow into officers of the three Defence Services are given a preliminary common training at the joint forces Academy. Here are views of the first group of cadets at the passing out. TOP LEFT: March past; LEFT CENTRE: A fieldcraft class; BOTTOM LEFT: a tableau of cadet horsemen; RIGHT TOP: cadet acrobats on the "Malkhamb"; RIGHT BOTTOM: junior cadets from the mast cheer their comrades.

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Bloodless Revolution In Tibet

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The Flying Mammal

BY B. W. DALRYMPLE

FROM the beginning of time, popular folklore has played shoddy tricks on the bat. Even in our supposedly enlightened age, only a small part of humanity has accepted this unique, interesting, and beneficial little flying mammal at its face value. Probably no other animal is so well-known — and at the same time so ill-known, writes the author in "Coronet."

Few people even know, except from grotesque drawings, what a bat really looks like. Those who have seen them in person seldom make close observations while cowering in a corner, or screaming and running away.

Although there are some 2,000 different kinds of bats in the world, only a dozen or so genre inhabit the U S., and of these, the little brown bat, a diminutive creature weighing less than half an ounce, is perhaps most common.

Have a look at him. He has amazingly soft, fine fur, ears that appear much too large, and a tail that barely lives up to that term. His nose is drastically pugged, which makes him look like a toy bulldog. His elbows and knees don't bend in the usual direction: they bend backward.

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Although his hind feet can pass as feet, his front "feet" have their "fingers" formed into ribs of wing membrane. Only the thumb is detached slightly, which helps the bat when he crawls over the ground, or along a wall.

When he sleeps, he hangs himself upside down, latching on with a hind claw. The slightest crack or projection will hold him, and he is an expert at discovering these hanging places. His wings don't look like much when he is hung up, but they are actually fine little implements, fragile as thin rubber, free of hair, and exceedingly adept.

Many bats migrate south during the winter, covering hundreds of miles with ease. Tagged bats have flown as much as 125 miles in a single night.

The bat doesn't like daylight, although he is capable of seeing in bright light. Crevices, caves, or trees hide him from enemies during the day, and in the evening he unlimbers his wings and goes hunting. If he wants a drink of water, the diminutive demon swoops low over a pool, takes a sip while in flight.

He has a lusty voice, although you might live near him and never hear it. He converses with his own kind in shrill tones, but the other sounds he makes are not for human ears. They are pitched too high.

When you see this tiny mammal flying at twilight, you can often hear his needlelike teeth crack an insect which he grabs in mid-air. But he doesn't always catch his food thus. He has a tail membrane with which he turns one of the neatest tricks imaginable. He uses it as a net, unfolding it and scooping an insect out of the air as expertly as an entomologist netting a butterfly.

What with the constant exertion of flying for a living, bats require an awesome amount of food, as much as half their weight each night. Considering that large caves often have colonies of bats running into the thousands, and that each night these vast legions sally forth to feed, you can get an idea of how great a boon to agriculture is the bat population. Literally tons of insects disappear every day between dusk and dawn.

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A bat that has been resting or sleeping has to warm up his motor before he can fly. Thus, when startled or bothered, he may make several laboured take offs before he gets going. But when he does fly out to feed, no matter how far he goes, he always finds his way back.

Researches have carted members of a colony 100 miles from

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WEEK-END FUN

She: "It says in this paper that the Eskimos use fishhooks for money."

He: "It must be tough on their wives getting fish-hooks out of hubby's pocket while he's sleeping."

She: "Oh, well, the nights are six months long up there, dear!"

★ ★

"What did you marry Peter for?"

"His money".

"Well, what do you want to divorce him for?"

"I got it!"

★ ★

A young boy who was at that embarrassing stage where his voice was in the process of changing, went into a grocer's shop and asked the clerk for a sack of flour. As the clerk turned his back to get the flour off the shelf, the boy's voice suddenly changed to a very high pitch as he said: "And a box of crackers, please."

Without turning round, the clerk said in an irritable tone. "Just a minute; I can't wait on both of you at once."

★ ★

"I have noticed with astonishment," remarked the old-timer, "how reluctant young men of today are to marry and settle down. They actually seem to fear marriage. Why, before I was married I didn't know the meaning of fear."

★ ★

Doorkeeper (in public building): "Say, come back! Dogs are not allowed in here, sir!"

Visitor: "That's not my dog."

Doorkeeper: "Not your dog! Why, he's following!"

Visitor: "Well, so are you."

★ ★

A man went to an insurance office to have his life insured. The insurance agent asked. "Do you drive?"

"No," said the applicant.

"Do you fly?"

"No," answered the applicant a second time.

"Sorry, sir," said the agent curtly, "but our company no longer insures pedestrians."

★ ★

"So you're not going to Paris this year?"

"No—it's Rome we're not going to this year. It was Paris we didn't go to last year."

★ ★

"That fellow Olsen is rich, isn't he? I guess he was born with a gold spoon in his mouth."

"Well, maybe! But I'll bet it had the name of some restaurant on it."

★ ★

I know the kind of man you're looking for," George complained to his dream girl. Millie. "If I were only rich you'd accept me fast enough."

Millie smiled slyly. "You know, George," she remarked, "that's the nicest compliment I have ever received. It's most flattering."

"You think it's flattering to be called a gold-digger?"

"Exactly," the girl replied. "All the other fellows tell me how beautiful, how graceful, how charming I am. But you're the first one to give me credit for having a little common sense."

★ ★

There was a dense fog, and the junior officer on the ship's bridge was becoming more and more rattled. As he started ahead trying to pierce the gloom he saw a dim figure leaning on a rail some few yards from the ship's prow.

"What the hades do you think you're doing with your ship?" he roared; "don't you know the elementary rules of seamanship?"

"Who's ya tellin', guy'nor?" came the reply. "This ain't no ship: this is a lighthouse."

The doctor was surprised to find the patient worse.

"Did you do all I said?" he asked.

"Yes, doctor," said the patient. "Did you smoke no more than 10 cigarettes a day?"

"Yes doctor, but I think that's what made me worse. You see, I've never smoked before."

★ ★

"Here, what's the idea?" asked the sergeant-in-charge.

"Oh, just my pyjamas, shaving tackle, and so forth," came the cool reply. "I'm off to a party with the boys, and, so far as I can see, I'm pretty certain to be along here later on."

★ ★

When he had read the daily medical column a man in wild alarm telephoned his doctor that he was sure he had a fatal liver disease.

"Nonsense," protested the doctor. "With that disease there is no pain or discomfort of any kind."

"I knew it!" gasped the patient. "My symptoms exactly!"

★ ★

Three deaf old gentlemen were in a railway-carriage on the way to London. The one nearest the carriage window looked out when the train came to a standstill. "It's Wembley" he said.

The second man shook his head. "No Thursday," he replied.

"Thirsty?" said the third deaf man.

"So am I. Let's all get out and have a drink."

★ ★

The man wondered why his friend never had any trouble with the used cars he brought.

"I don't understand it," he said. "After all, you know very little about cars."

"That's true," admitted his friend, "but I've got a system. You see, I get a car on approval and then right away drive to another used-car dealer and tell him I want to sell it. In a minute he's telling me everything that's wrong with it."

Colonel Y.: "It has just come to my knowledge, lieutenant, that last night you were so drunk that you walked through the main road pushing a wheelbarrow."

Lieutenant Z.: "Yes sir. Sorry, sir. But may I remind you, sir, that you were in that wheelbarrow."

"It's nigh time," said the reformer, "that we had a moral awakening. Let us rise in our might. Let us gird our loins. Let us take off our coats. Let us bare our arms. Let us—".

"Hold on!" exclaimed a tall, thin woman near the platform. "If this is to be a moral awakening, don't you dare take off another thing!"

★ ★

At a party, one guest completely monopolized the conversation much to the annoyance of the hostess's elderly mother. By the time he had launched into a story of his experiences during the war, she was bored to the point of retaliation.

"I was torpedoed in the Pacific," he began. "In fact, I lived for a week on a tin of sardines."

"Really!" exclaimed the exasperated old lady. "And weren't you afraid of falling off?"

★ ★

Lorry driver Joe with a load of sardine tins had been told to dump them on the road. He happened to pass a famous car factory and asked the man on duty where he could unload. "Anywhere you like," came the reply; "over in that corner if you want to." No sooner said than done.

The noise attracted another man on duty, who came running up, shouting: "Who told you to dump them? What is your boss's name?" The lorry driver gave him the firm's card.

A few days later, the manager received a telegram: "Cannot understand accident. Will send a new car."

★ ★

A man who had suddenly made a lot of money decided to break into Southern society by joining the bird shooting club. To ensure his success he paid £ 1,000 for a famous bird dog and proceeded on his first shoot. But he returned at the end of the day empty-handed while all the other members of the club, with their less expensive dogs, came back with full quotas of birds.

"How could you do so badly with such a famous dog?" he was asked.

"Famous dog!" he scoffed bitterly. "That blamed idiot didn't do a darned thing but stand still with his tail sticking out behind him and his head stuck out in front. It took the whole morning to break him of the habit."

Hair For Wigs

In Sicily there is a flourishing trade in the production and preparation of hair for wigs of various kinds. The BBC's Rome correspondent, Christopher Serpell, told listeners something about this trade in "Radio Newsreel", remarking that the Sicilians cherish the fond belief that much of their carefully prepared hair goes to make up wigs worn by the "English lords and judges". "The English lord does not nowadays normally wear a wig", said Serpell seriously, "and the specially curled creations worn by judges and great officers of State are made of horse hair."

The hair for export is obtained by perambulating collectors who wander up and down this wild and beautiful island. Some of them visit convents when the novices are being admitted to the Order. During this ceremony all the novices' hair is cut off and the dealers buy it from the convents en masse. Other dealers go round the little alleys of Palermo, the Sicilian capital, uttering a melodious cry which can be literally translated as "I buy the hair that falls down from the temples." This does not mean "ladies combings made up" for the men are in search of the local women's hair which is known throughout the world, to use the words of trade, as "of high quality, robust, soft and well coloured." Their methods of doing business are extremely odd in some cases. Dealers in very poor quarters will offer a complete set of baby linen in exchange for a good head of hair, the theory being that the married woman has no further need for her greatest glory and attraction while baby clothes are always in demand.

The hair comes to Palermo in sacks every week and is sorted according to colour. Sicily, which has been fought over and invaded for many centuries, has a mixture of races and can provide anything from blonde locks from the descendants of the Norman invaders to raven curls from the descendants of the Saracens. All are sorted, washed, ironed, given chemical baths to ensure long life, combed and combed again, tied up in bunches and graded according to length, colour and quality. The hair is then ready for export. Buyers come from all over Europe but the greatest proportion of this choice Sicilian hair still goes to Britain even though "English lords" no longer have a use for it.

Time Flies Or Drags

BY BARBARA B. PAINE

THE Egyptians settled our seven-day week for us. The Greeks divided the day into 24 hours. And Julius Caesar, tired or ponies that bloomed in the autumn, reorganised our calendar.

But it took modern science to discover that clock-and-calendar time tells just half the story. The other half is each individual's private affair, writes the author in "Your Life".

Your inner sense of time depends on things like your age and your temperament, the kind of life you lead, and what you're doing at the moment. It may march along with clock time like a good Siamese twin. Just as likely, your time and clock time will get out of step. Then you're either panting to catch up or bursting with impatience at the way the hours crawl.

In other words, scientists have blown to smithereens the old idea that we all live on the same 24 hours a day. And they can even tell us how to get back in step.

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Your sense of the fleeting seconds probably depends to some extent on unconscious awareness of your heart beat. The average person can't discriminate time intervals shorter than a fifth of a second.

Minutes are much harder to judge accurately than seconds. Maybe you think Junior is just being ornery and unkind when he decides his nap is over five minutes after it's begun. Well, adults with years of experience with time have been put into clockless rooms, asked to keep their minds on the time, and guess when an hour has passed. Almost always they have thought the hour was over after only 45 minutes.

Thinking about time is a mistake, unless you want to linger over every minute. Here's Mr. John Alden kept waiting at the corner for his tardy wife. She'll rush up with plenty of excuses, no doubt. But in the meantime, he looks at his watch a dozen times, gets more angry every minute, and the 15-minute wait seems endless. Why?

A British psychologist, Mary Sturt, looked into this common trick that time plays. She points out that when you wait, are annoyed, and have nothing to occupy your thoughts, your mind is very active. All sorts of ideas and emotions tumble around in it — you wonder what's happened and imagine a dozen catastrophes. You're alternately angry, worried, resentful. You think of snappy comments, and then worry some more. In 15 minutes your mind and emotions have travelled as far as they would in half a day of placid routine.

The thing to do, says Miss Sturt, is to keep your mind under control. If there's anything handy to read, begin reading. Or concentrate on one subject not connected with the wait.

Of course, Mrs. Alden may be one of those who often come late to appointments panting, "I'm sorry, I just forgot the time." Mr. Alden may belong to the opposite camp; he always knows about what time of day it is without benefit of his watch.

Both types have been investigated by psychologists, and the annoying time-forgetters come out on top. They at least have the gift of being absorbed in whatever they are doing. People who are unconsciously aware of the time always suffer from divided attention.

This is well known in factories. An accurate sense of time, commonly sharpened toward the end of the working day, means lowered production. An outstanding factory manager explained his fine labour relations. "I shift my help around until each man finds a job where the time between whistles seems the shortest to him."

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Everybody has had this experience with time: you must finish a certain job (writing ten let-

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MUSICIAN HONOURED

Khansaheb Vilayat Hussein Khan, the veteran Classical musician of Agra "Gharana" was felicitated for his services to the cause of classical music at a function presided over by Mr. Ramdeo Podar, the Sheriff at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan last Sunday. Picture shows the Khansaheb being presented with the casket containing the address. To the right is Mr. P. P. Kapadia, the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

As Our Republic Enters 3rd Year

DUTY FIRST MUST BE THE MOTTO

INDISCIPLINE is the key note of India, as she enters the third year of its First Republic. Indiscipline and dishonesty are the two weeds which are uprooting national virtues. For, who will remain honest, if profiteering patriots are honoured? And who will care to discipline himself, if acts of indiscipline are encouraged?

It is said that "every thing, including democracy is destroyed by its own extremes; personal rule by absolutism, oligarchy or bureaucracy by closeness, rigidity and centralisation, plutocracy by avarice, and democracy by a watering of its valid currency of self-discipline and self-respect." This valid currency is rapidly *being debased in India.*

A country is judged by its people, and people in their turn are judged by their day today dealings. Here are some illustrations

Overstaffed

From Secretaries down to Superintendents in the Central Secretariat know that their Ministerial Staff is in excess of the legitimate needs of their Ministries. They also know that many of them crowd the eating houses in the Secretariat during office hours. And yet they fight the last ditch battle, if any attempt is made to reduce the tax-payer's burden by reducing the strength of the Ministerial Staff. Nor would they regulate the eating hours in their own Departmental eating houses. The Ministerial Staff has its own organisations, which work up an agitation, whenever there are any proposals for economy. It has never, so far, exhorted its own members to give the worth of the money to the tax-payer.

New Delhi is over-crowded and every war-time hutment is occupied by Government Offices. For two years, the Works Ministry has been wrestling with its sister Ministries to move out of New Delhi some of their unimportant Offices. It has singularly failed, because no Ministry is willing to move out a single clerk from Delhi

More Office and residential accommodation is now required to house the "Toy" Parliamentary Democracy of Delhi State. The Old Secretariat with its Assembly Hall was allotted for this purpose. Some Offices of the Directorate of Health Services have been occupying a part of the Old Secretariat. It was therefore, decided to move out those Offices to Simla, for which purpose necessary accommodation was reconditioned at some expense to the tax-payer. The Director-General of Health Services, however, has declined to move out his Offices, and his Minister has supported him. It was pointed out that the Health Ministry would not move out of its attached Offices *from Delhi*, unless other *Ministries did so. A* two-way *waste of money is the result* of this Ministerial imperialism. In order to house all the wanted and unwanted Offices in New Delhi, more and more office and residential accommodation has to be built here. The next year's budget has a provision of about a crore of rupees for building new office accommodation. On the other side, unoccupied office and residential accommodation in Simla and other places is going to rack and ruin.

Cycle Stands

There are Cycle Stands around the Central Secretariat. A provision is being made in the next year's budget to build more stands. And yet corridors are crowded with Cycles. Babu Bahadurs are a Law to themselves.

New Delhi has become a paradise for hawkers and squatters. By the roadside and even on the walls of houses hawkers are perched, selling their merchandise, foodstuffs and fruits. The rubbish is thrown around, making the whole place dirty.

Firstly, the Municipal Committee has become thoroughly ineffective to deal with this menace. Secondly, the Ministerial interference prevents the Committee to take any action, if it ever wakes up from its slumber. For, any action is followed by a procession leading to a Minister, who likes to enhance his popularity by calling upon the Committee to postpone the cleaning up proces

No Will To Work

During Elections, I had an opportunity to visit various parts of New Delhi. At three in the afternoon, I saw overflowing dust bins in most of the places. It may be presumed the scavangers had gone to exercise their franchise. This is however, not so, because similar conditions do prevail almost every day. The fact is that the people have lost the will to work.

There are strict rules against disfiguring of New Delhi by posters. A person in whose name a poster is issued is liable to prosecution, if he or his agent were to paste it in any place other than a poster stand. In the Republican New Delhi this rule is presumably put in cold storage and an increasing number of posters now disfigure the walls of New Delhi.

New Delhi had the reputation of one of the most beautiful cities in the East, in which its shopping Centre, Connaught Place, had a pride of the place. Its pavements have not been repaired for years, with the result that a person, walking carelessly has every chance to tumble down.

"Mathew Arnold once said that if he merely searched his own conscience he found that he had no idea of having rights but only of having duties. He meant to convey that the idea of rights is essentially artificial, something that social habit has conditioned men to look for; but that the deepest part of man—the real foundation of his being expresses itself in recognising duties rather than in claiming rights". This is not me but Lord Radcliffe who in the course of his Lectures has discussed the role of individual in a State. The tragedy is that every man in this country is claiming rights and more rights without the least conception of his own duties to his country, to his State and to himself.

Duty First

The issue is a fundamental one, from India's point of view. There has been a great deal of talk about reforming the system of education in this country. It has largely remained a talk. The making of a citizen by building "the real foundations of his being" is the principal function of education. How the Education Ministries are discharging their function in regard to this all important subject is not yet clear. The Planning Commission should go in some detail about its educational programme and should lay special emphasis on teaching of duties to the young generations, it is suggested here.

INDIA FACES CRISIS IN FAITH

Our Democracy Must Be Dynamic And Creative

NO PROGRESS UNLESS ORDINARY MEN ACT UP TO THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

By G. L. Mehta

NEARLY twenty-three years ago, on the bank of the Ravi at Lahore, the Congress as the mouthpiece of the nation took under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru a pledge to achieve complete independence. Since then, the Independence Day is observed every year on the twenty-sixth of January as an expression of the Indian people's desire to be free. Twenty years after that historic event, the pledge was redeemed. And on 26th January, 1950, the Constitution of India was adopted which made the country a sovereign and independent Republic.

We celebrate the Independence Day on the 15th of August when power was transferred from Britain to a national government. Why, then, do we still observe this day in January and what is its meaning and significance? It is observed, I suggest, to remind ourselves of the days of the national struggle whose culmination came two years ago and to rededicate ourselves to the immense tasks before us. BUT, ABOVE ALL, IT IS TO RENEW OUR FAITH—FAITH IN THE DESTINY OF OUR COUNTRY, FAITH IN OURSELVES AND OUR COUNTRYMEN, AND FAITH IN THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE.

This faith has, indeed, been sorely tried and is being tested every day. It is a hard, feverish, uncertain world that we seem to live in where "cold war" is indistinguishable from "Peace Offensive", where ideologies serve as cloaks for aggrandisement and the relation between wealth and welfare has ceased to exist: where, indeed,

Earth is sick
And Heaven is weary of the hollow words
That States and Kingdoms utter when they talk
Of Truth and Justice!
And yet in this world, if we have a sense of moral values, if a social purpose is to inspire and guide statecraft, we should have faith in our country which through its best men and women has spoken the language of compassion and tolerance and whose conquests have been of the mind and the spirit.

Faith in our country does not mean collective hysteria, flag-waving and sabre rattling; nor does it connote fanatical nationalism and an aggressive spirit or the doctrine of the Chosen People and the Master Race. It implies a quiet confidence, a willingness to contribute to constructive international purposes and a capacity to face and overcome difficulties and hardships.

Such faith must, indeed, teach us that national development is not automatic or smooth but depends, in the ultimate analysis, on our collective intelligence, determination and spirit of co-operation. In the life of nations as of individuals, tides ebb and flow, there are strong winds and stormy hours. But the hand should be firm at the wheel and the course on the chart should be clear.

Faith In Ourselves

The destiny of our country depends, in other words, on what we, its citizens in various stations and different spheres, do. For, after all, "a country" is a geographical expression. We cannot have a passionate attachment to a Map. Unless we have faith in our own countrymen, no one else will. We seem today to lack such a faith in ourselves even while loudly proclaiming it. Because we were brought up in the shadow of foreign rule, we seem to have developed a tendency to look outside and at others, to deprecate our efforts and under-estimate our achievements. And yet, in the realm of religious thought and practice, in philosophy and literature, in art and science and even in administration and industrial enterprise, we have produced men of whom we can be proud; the technical skill of our workers in many fields has earned the appreciation of those competent to judge.

In this, as in many other ways, Gandhiji was truly patriotic: HE BELIEVED IN HIS COUNTRYMEN AND WOMEN; he felt confident that given the opportunity and the encouragement, they could rise to great heights. If he could make heroes out of clay, it was because he knew that the clay lent itself for the purpose. He, for one, accepted the noble precept of Aristotle that "we should strain every nerve to live in accordance with what is best in us."

But despite the many solid achievements of the last four years, we seem to lose self-confidence at times and tell one another that we are not equal to the great task, that we dare not face the future; indeed, some of our politicians in the heat of the electoral battle and blinded by partisanship say that we are worse off than before because we cannot manage our affairs well.

Is this not a confession of lack of faith? If, in a famous phrase, little minds and large Empires go ill together, pettiness and cynicism, negation and self-depreciation cannot build up a State. The strength of a country lies, in the ultimate analysis, not in abstract ideas nor on a few intellectuals but in countless ordinary men and women and in the manner in which they discharge their responsibilities from day to day in their ordinary work. The path of national development, no doubt, is strewn with disappointments and failures. But the harder the task, the nobler the call.

Vague Ideal

It is true, perhaps, that while national emancipation was a com-

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FANCY DRESS

Mrs. Shanta Sengupta, Mrs. Kusum Pandit, Mrs. Asha Sathe and Mrs. Leela Deshpande, at the Dadar Bhagini Samaj annual social fancy dress competition.

RENUKA RAY: Champion Of Underdog And Intrepid Campaigner For Many Good Causes

SRIMATI Renuka Ray comes from Kotran. near Uttarpara. in the Hooghly district. A grand-daughter of Srimati Sarala Ray, the well-known pioneer woman worker for the cause of education in our state. and a grand-niece of Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das and Lady Abala Bose. Renuka Rav was first brought into contact with the political movement of India. as were many others in her student days through a meeting with Gandhiji at the age of sixteen. She was even than a spirited young woman and would not be easily converted. but was at last won over to his principles. although still retaining her individualism sufficiently to have tough fights with him over occasional problems. which continued to amuse Gandhiji to no inconsiderable extent.

Finding possibilities in her young character, he advised her to take the opportunity of going over to England for her studies so that she might see for herself "What a free country was really like". She had at that time plunged wholeheartedly in the political movement and was carrying on her work with her usual zeal, inspite of her father being an I.C.S. and receiving reprimands from Government for the 'rebel' actions of his daughter. She left all this with reluctance to go over to England, to prepare for the days to come, when women of broadened views and emancipated outlook would be required for building up the country.

AFTER MARRIAGE

Here she took her degree in Economics in 1925 and on her return to India was married to Sri S. N. Ray of the Indian Civil Service. For some time after this, she was kept engrossed with her new duties but soon afterwards, her contacts with Gandhiji were resumed and under his guidance, she went in for constructive social and educational work. In most of the districts of Bengal where she went with her husband, such as Bogra, Hooghly, Bankura, Comilla Brahmanberia etc., she devoted her energies towards the establishment of schools and colleges for girls as well as maternity and child welfare centres and various projects of village reconstruction work. Here interesting experience of field work was gained which enabled her in later days to take up women's cause with sympathy and understanding and prepared her for her work in the legislature.

In 1939, she was nominated by Rabindranath on the Sansad of the Viswa-Bharati, where in later years she became an elected member, and continued an active interest in both Sriniketan and Santiniketan. The educational problems of her country have always occupied her attention. She participated in the work of the Central Advisory Board of Education from 1941 till recently and was a signatory to the Sargent Report. It is interesting to note that she is among the group that has boldly taken up the cause of Basic Education as envisaged by Gandhiji and is doing her best to forward it in Bengal.

BORN FIGHTER

First and foremost a fighter, she is quick to take up new ideas and set a line for the achievement of still further goals. In 1949, she surprised quite a number of her coworkers by suggesting that a Women's organisation in New India, to be in fitting with its new status according to the laws of the country, should not confine itself to the progress of the Women's Cause alone but should endeavour to extend its scope of activities by taking into consideration the uplift and happiness of the entire society. As Chairman of the A.I.W.C. Calcutta Branch, she has been responsible for the adoption and carrying out of quite a large number of its constructive programmes. Her work during the Great Bengal Famine as well as her refugee rehabilitation activities are known all over India.

So is her long continued struggle for achieving a status of equality for women in Society through Marriage and Inheritance Bills. No amount of unpopularity or intimidations has been able to shake her from her resolve to make the promises of our Constitution legally true for the women of India.

It reminds one of her old days in 1944, when inspite of threats and temptations from the Government, she refused to support the Budget, so that the Government lost the Budget by one vote to the Congress and the League who had combined to defeat it.

She had showed the same adament attitude when during the war years, the then Government withdrew the ban on women working in the mines. Taking an initiative on this point, and with the help of Congress and other opposition, she was able finally to have the ban re-imposed.

People who know her, know by experience that she can put up a tough fight for her convictions, and this steely character usually camouflaged by a mild and smiling exterior. is the real reason of her growing success and popularity.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

Quite remarkable as have been her contributions towards the making of our Constitution and our laws, her real interest has always been in constructive work and she has never lost sight of this goal, marked out for her in her youth by Gandhiji. She was one of those constantly on the alert to see that the constitutional structure should be so formed that progressive economic reform would become a possibility. She took a leading part in the controversy regarding the inclusion of the provisions in the fundamental Rights regarding compensation for property. As a member of Parliament, she has taken particular interest in all bills dealing with social, economic and labour reform. She has been a member of the Select Committee on many enactments such as the Employees State Insurance Act and the Industries (Development and Control) Act.

Although she is not an actual worker in the labour field, she has been on Committees and investigated labour in Plantations, Mines and has taken active interest in legislation on this account. She is one of the active members of the Estimates Committee of Parliament where the contribution of two women members ...Srimati G. Durgabai and herself has been acknowledged to be considerable.

It is well known that on several occasions the great difficulties and impediments which the partitioned state of West Bengal had to face have been put forward by her in a forcible manner in Parliament. She helped in obtaining recognition for the problem of refugees from Eastern Pakistan and in obtaining funds for their relief and rehabilitation. Due to particular interest she took in rehabilitation work, she was one of those Members of Parliament who were made in an honorary capacity Rehabilitation Advisers to the Government of India for the different zones. In this capacity for the West Bengal region,

A WOMAN OF NEW INDIA

she has worked conscientiously and tried to concentrate a great deal of her energies to push forward rehabilitation plans.

SERVING REFUGEES

As a Member of the Executive Committee of the United Council of Relief and Welfare in Delhi, she took the initiative in having branches of the U. C. R. W. started. in Bengal and Bihar which have done much valuable work for the cause of displaced persons. She is vitally interested in the cooperative movement on which she considers the future economic structure of the country must be laid. She has been

(Continued on page 22)

The Women's movement in New India started as part of the National Reawakening and as such was closely bound up with the movement for the freedom of the country. Later on, when the National Renaissance deepened into a consolidated endeavour for political and social regeneration of the land, the newly awakened women also came forward taking active part in social, educational and other constructive works as well as in the political field. The pioneers of this new generation of women in India were those who dared to think freely and act determinedly inspite of the chains that held back her men and women. Srimati Renuka Ray M.P., Chairman of the All-India Women's Conference, Calcutta Branch is one of them.

PATTER:

By Asude

WHAT WAS 'BABEL'?

Babel was a Tower in Shinar. You will find the whole history of Babel in Genesis, Chapter xi.

There are other names for Babel. Din, clangour, clang, roar, uproar, racket, hubbub, tucket, tantara, tarantara, taratantara, fanfare, blare, alarum, tintamarre, clamour, hullaballoo, hue-and-cry, yell, whoop, charivari, shivaree, pandemonium. I am of course, cribbing from my Roget.

I can tell. For I am just out of it. That is a cause of great jubiliation in the house. I had it, — Babel, I mean, — in three versions, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. For I was travelling through these towns throughout January.

It was rough going, — to me. For, time seemed to have come a standstill whilst the streets rang with murderous shouts. And all business was, of course, out of the question. Thick shrubberies grew on umpteen chins whilst barbers discussed the comparative merits of competing candidates.

I said, it was rough going to me. Not to everybody. I know of one Editor's son who received a box on the ear every morning from the Editor, come hail come snow, to start the day with, having a complete holiday for the whole of the month. The Editor was too busy to attend to his morning routine.

Not so my son. He tried to stop school-going, as I learnt on my return to head-quarters, because he was wanted elsewhere. He was wanted by one of the candidates, very popular with schoolboys, to join his band of racketeers on the streets. His argument was that it was the only way to "lead the country to prosperity."

Obviously, this fellow had been reading the Election Commissioner's manifesto. Most educative, as you must have found out for yourself.

In Patna, I understand, the Courts closed for 24 days, just to make the Elections easy. At Calcutta, the water supply kept functioning for over 12 days during the month.

And yet, there is grief all over Delhi because most of the "cultured" voters did not turn up at the booths. They are still quarrelling over the cause of it. Some say that it was due to the fact that the "cultured" voters could read, — and one reading of the "Rules" was sufficient to hold back the most intrepid of "cultured" voters from trying to vote.

The village voter could not read and so he came. It is also said that members of the "cultured" families, being intelligent, could not settle their quarrels over the competing candidates. Father and son fought. Husband and wife stopped speaking to each other. And so on. I am told that they are still at it.

Not so in the country houses. The stupid yokel brought about an unanimity in the house out of sheer want of "culture" — and came in solid phalanx to vote for their common favourite.

The voting is over but the charivari is still on. The gnashing of rival dentures is over the prospects of being returned. It is not a bad way of filling in the time between the voting and the counting. Quite a lot of wigs, — or shall we say, caps are to be seen on the green over this question of "prospects."

As usual, there has been the usual crop of "funny" stories over the affair. The latest is from Bhopal where "a number of rural voters in the Budhni constituency believed that within the canvas-covered precincts of the polling booths was mighty "Vote Bhagwan". (P.T.I.).

So they removed their shoes before entering the booths to avoid incurring the displeasure of "Vote Bhagwan". The Presiding Officer, P.T.I. adds, had a difficult time trying to urge the voters to keep their shoes on. But why? I did not see any Rule banning bare-footed voting?

At Rehti station in the same constituency, a voter is reported to have placed a flower on his candidate's box and offered prayers in front of it for his success. Later, it transpired that the voter in question was the candidate himself. That, of course, is understandable.

I am afraid I cannot give any first-hand report of voting incidents because I did not see any voting. I had decided not to vote when I read that they would put an impression on one of my fingers which would remain indelible for 48 years. Yes, YEARS. That is how it came out in the paper I saw it in.

My family tried to convince me that it was a printer's error and should have read as "hours". It might well be, and yet, it might not. Discord prevailed in the house till I fell ill and the problem was solved peacefully without bloodshed.

* *

You will have, after reading the above, inferred that I had one bad time of the whole of January. And you would be wrong. It is true that the going was hard but it was not un-relieved by little breaks here and there. I remember two and they are worth remembering. They had nothing to do with 'Elections.'

Have you tried to telephone at Calcutta? If you have, you will see the point in the story. The Calcutta Telephone is, of course, the best in all India. Their operators never sleep.

How do I know that their operators never sleep? Because I was awakened somewhere about midnight on the 4th of January and told by the 'Exchange' that Burrabazar 4321 was out of order. I had rung up this number on January 2 but failed to 'connect.' And the friend rung up had come and seen me on January 3. And yet, the Calcutta Exchange did not fail in its duty to give the information. On January 4.

All Bengal is proud of the Calcutta Telephone. The Chief Minister of Bengal is proud of the Calcutta Telephone. When you speak of the Calcutta Telephone, you speak "with bated breath and whispering humbleness."

The other incident happened at Allahabad station as I was returning to Delhi. Just one minute before the Delhi Mail started, a head popped out of the window of a neighbouring compartment and a hand began to shave the face of the head. Obviously, the man in the compartment was reminded of the shave at the sight of the passing barber

But he did not have it.....not all of it. The shave, I mean. The barber did his best but the Delhi Mail was faster than the barber. The barber ran as he plied the razor but he could not cover the entire map. The head popped back into the compartment as the train left the platform.

There was no peace for me after that. Not till we reached the next station. But God was in his Heaven, and there was another of the tribe on that platform, too. The B. P. came down to normal again as I saw the same face walking out of the compartment and having the balance of the shave in comfort.

But take it all in all, it was a narrow shave. I am not talking of the man. I am talking of me.

After Thirteen Centuries Of Poverty And Rule By Monks

Tibet is a land of priests and monks. Typical of this too numerous class are this Buddhist nun with a prayer wheel at the Kardang Monastery and the aged Tibetan Lama photographed in the Bazaar of Darjeeling.

TIBET STEPS OUT OF ITS SHELL

Isolation Broken By Materialist Forces

BY SHIBDAS BANERJI

"All worldly pursuits," said Mila Repa, the famous Tibetan philosopher, "end in dispersion; buildings in destruction; meetings in separation; birth in death." And following this fatalistic philosophy, the monkish rulers of Tibet held that country in spiritual isolation, so that when the forces of materialism and economic regeneration walked in, in the guise of the Chinese forces, Tibet surrendered without firing a shot. This second article from the only Indian journalist who has visited that land of mystery gives an intimate picture of the new stirrings there.

"THE liberation of Lhasa" as it has now come to be called, was a bloodless affair. I never heard of a shot being fired or an axe thrown at the Red army.

When the Chinese Army entered into the town, thousands of men and women, rich or poor, old or young, in their Sunday best began to appear on the streets to sing and dance in joy. The talk of arson and loot in the town, the disorder they brought thereby, spread by vested interests, is sheer bunkum, I was told.

I gathered this information and much more from many sources but chiefly from the six young men from Lhasa and even more from a monk whom I met at lunch with these young men.

Flocks of sheep and goats were grazing on the mountain slopes and wild yaks occasionally ambled across the roads as I set off to join the six young people from Lasha at a luncheon. In the room where I sat to share with others there was a man from Ladak also. A young monk was also there nibbling at his food which consisted of dishes mostly made from yak's meat, yak's milk and noodles made from barley. Throughout the meal we went on drinking cups of tea, servants being there to see that the cups were never empty.

Land Of Monks

The monk brought to mind the face of a smiling Buddha, I learnt later his father was a "Geshi," which meant that his father was indeed very learned. "Geshi", is the Tibetan equivalent of Ph.D., but unlike the latter which is rather easily procurable and even could be had as gifts from Universities, a Tibetan Geshi takes 40 years of hard study to acquire.

I had learnt before that one man out of every three in Tibet was a monk and that out of the total population of 3,000,000 which includes women who predominate in number 400,000 are monks, most of whom are never allowed to marry.

The monk whom I had met was draped in a robe of reddish-brown homespun cloth which left an arm bared to the shoulder. His head was clean shaven and eyes bright and it twinkled all the time we were talking to each other. He came from a village near Yatung, where he later took me to his peoples. His father worked at the Potala at Lhasa and with him he had lived there and had his schooling. He became a monk when he was 16 and he belonged to the Yellow Sect, which meant, he could marry, if he wanted to. He had, after being a monk, travelled extensively in Tibet and parts of China were known to him.

"What do you think" I asked him, "will be the outcome of the present treaty between your country and New China"

The monk didn't have a ready answer like the politicians all over the world. Speaking slowly and in broken Hindi he said that he felt the Treaty would do them good. "Because", he continued, "we do not take the Chinese as foreigners in our country."

I didn't get his meaning, and said as much. "I'll explain" he said.

Lesson In History

Then began my lesson on history of Tibet. The lesson continued through the lunch. It continued till the tea time, which as we have seen, is all time in Tibet, but this day particularly it meant for me to be exactly at 4-30 p.m. And when darkness fell, the snow covered the earth and the lesson still continued, while we tasted excellent samples of Chang, a drink from barley, a very common beverage of Tibet. The lump of butter in the big brass lamp was melting into oil and burning itself when the lesson ended and it was time for me to leave.

Here then is part of the lesson I had imbibed at this and various other meetings.

Kublai Khan, Chengis Khan's grandson made history in Tibet. What Chengiz had won through barbarism and bloodshed in the 12th century, the grandson easily gave up as a grand gift to the head priest of the country—to Dalai Lama. Buddhist Kublai Khan gave Tibetans their freedom and assumed their religion. The soul of imperial Chengiz Khan, the lust and insatiable greed he had shown, perhaps earned it's much needed peace at the grandson's abdication of his predecessor's empire!

Kublai's conversion gave Tibet a form of government which is still in vogue, the first and perhaps the last theocratic rule in the world.

The recorded history of Tibet begins in 650 A.D. when a party of Chinese travellers visited the country. A Chinese princess was married to the first King of Tibet, Srong-tsan-sgam-po, who had already been converted to Buddhism by his Nepalese wife, Brikutki, daughter of King Amsuvarm. The Chinese Princess came in only because of political considerations, which was to safeguard Tibet's western border that linked her with China. The Chinese historians, however, say that there was no religion in Tibet before their princess was married to the Tibetan King. Srong-tsan-sgampo's descendant, Thri-Srong-Detsan brought Guru Rimpoche, also known as Padma Sambhava, who made Buddhism stable in Tibet. Santa Rakhita, Padma Sambhava's brother-in-law, became the first head abbot of Samye, the first monastery of Tibet which was built in 747. The first lama to succeed Santa Rakshita, however, was Pal-bans and the first monk ordained was Bya-kri-gzigs. The monk who translated Sanskrit works into Tibetan was Vairocana.

Same Form Of Government

The form of Government in Tibet has been the same ever since the days of the Dalai Lama who took over the administration from Kublai Khan. The Dalai Lama is assisted by a Cabinet which is known as "Kashag" and a National Assembly known as "Tsongdu." In the absence of the Dalai Lama, a Regent acts for him.

From all the evidence I could collect during my visit to this "Forbidden World" and from my own contacts with hundreds of knowledgeable people in Tibet I gathered the impression that religion apart, the people were hungering for a democratic administration where every one could have equal opportunities and also follow vocations that please them and suited their taste.

As at present Tibet is a land of beggars where the rich made the harvest and the poor lived on ther mercy. Most of the land in Tibet, and the best cultivable part of it, I found, belonged to the richer class of the population. The monks, it should be noted, do not entirely devote their time in the monasteries. They also work for a living as trades people, farmers and office-holders in the administration. The richer amongst them hold land and rent them to landless farmers, who are very poor indeed. The rich women, I found, move about the bazaar draped gorgeously in silk and adorned with breast plates of turquoise, rubies and diamonds set in gold boxes that would easily cost a couple of lakhs of rupees in Indian currency.

Wealth And Poverty

In Tibet the contrast in wealth is glaring. The rich live in big mansions the poor live in hovels. A "Shapee," which means, a member of the Cabinet, may have dinners running into courses of 45 dishes and a variety of drinks, whereas a common man could hardly expect a regular meal of noodles.

The rich are mostly literate people while the poor are not.

The greatest paradox of Tibet lay in its age long system of taxation. While the poor were bled through their nose the rich lived without accounting for their wealth. Nearly fifty per cent of the yield from the farmer's fields had perforce to go to the notables who enjoyed many privileges in their estates. This paradox was explained to me thus:

"Our taxation policy is very imperfect and we know it, but ours is a religious country. Our people know, we all know that nothing really matters, but KARMA, and the search for TRUTH. Whatever you may think, earthly property does not mean a thing to us. The secret of our happiness is simple—the constant struggle against selfishness and deceit keeping in mind the very words of Lord Buddha: Where Truth is, self is not."

The explanation could only be expected from a theocratic state. But the feasibility of such interpretations and practice could not stand the test of cold logic and time, and, the result was their complete surrender to forces of materialism.

Reds Gain Popular Support

The Chinese People's Army, had enlisted the support of the younger generation of the population in Lhasa and Sigatse, the population of these towns being approximately 70,000 and 13,000 respectively. Economic development of the country was the immediate task before the authorities and the Chinese experts, all of whom had their training in Russia helped Peking institutions, were helping a great deal in the new re-organizational work. Many young men and women, whose number ran into thousands, proudly walked the streets of the cities of Tibet with communist badges pinned on their sleeves. Those who had the conviction of the Party also joined the party.

Young women are in the forefront of the progressive changes that are coming now. The women in Tibet, I was gratified to observe, unlike their counterparts in the Indian sub-continent, enjoyed equality with the men. There was absolutely no sign of Purdah anywhere, and I believe, they made less fuss about sex. They work freely with the men.

Lhasa: the capital, now bristles with activity.

Machines Come In

Till the Chinese came in, Tibet, didn't have an automobile, printing press, power house, factory, cinema house, or a book-shop.

Jeeps are now pouring into Tibet, printing presses have just been installed in Lhasa, a real power house in place of the ancient dynamo plant at the capital has been planned and is being fixed up with vigour. Tibet is at the moment very busy with political, social, economic, educational activities unparalleled in its history. Children and their simple minded parents stand on the wayside gaping at the wiremen as they

(Continued on Page 23)

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Star-Gazer's Jottings

By Phyruz N. Canteenwalla

Astrology As Science

Horoscope Lays Bare Hidden Secrets

WE are all Stargazers, one way or another. The Astronomer surveys the spangled dome of the Heavens through miraculous tubes to pluck a new mystery from its infinite depths. The Astrologer, for his part, charts the planets in their starry pilgrimage, investigates their respective stations in the horoscope and then projects his vision into the future to lay bare secrets hidden from the ordinary mortal's eye. The Poet's gaze too is lifted to the bejewelled skies, but to him they spell inspiration for a deathless song. For the lover, the twinkling orbs in the dark mantle of night are a spur to passion — and may be a solace to the soul's torment. One way or another, I repeat, Star gazing is our common weakness, our common delight, our common pursuit.

My own traffic with the Stars, however, is as an astrologer, to whom the twinkling spheres that dot the night, the unwinking planets, the Sun and the Moon and the baffling Dragon's Head and Dragon's Tail govern man's whole past, present and future. They are the very staff and instrument of an ancient and honourable calling.

Astrology, I claim, is a science, modern scepticism notwithstanding. Its principles were laid down and elaborated by the hoary Rishis of Aryavarta. Independent painstaking study elsewhere in the world has endorsed its treasured wisdom. Even the "Materialistic" West has succumbed to its irresistible fascination, and today there is a vigorous flowering of research in Europe and America. There are savants abroad who believe in the fundamental truths of astrology, even as the "Superstitious" Oriental does, and promote their propagation with missionary zeal. The ancients have been vindicated; the soothsayer is no longer an object of ridicule, the butt of sophisticated contempt. No longer is the Astrologer dumped indiscriminately, as was done not so long ago, with the practitioners of sorcery, witchcraft, black-magic, hoodoo and what not. He has no need to apologise for himself; he can hold his head high. The world yields him the honour due to one endowed with supernatural knowledge, esoteric powers, the eerie gift of reading the scroll of the future. If he pursues his vocation in a spirit of integrity, he is esteemed as a seer, as a votary of a living branch of knowledge that has come down to us from times immemorial.

★

Journals dealing with Astrology and Palmistry and other allied sciences are not uncommon either in this country or abroad. The only claim I make is that this venture is yet another attempt to champion the cause of the Stargazer, to uphold his gallant standard, to establish beyond a shadow of doubt his seemingly arrogant pretensions, and to inculcate and revivify faith in the ancient lore of the sages of India It is not my aim to expound new doctrines, rather to bring the time-honoured principles enunciated in the Shastras into the broad daylight of the modern spirit of scientific inquiry. My objective is to instruct the layman, to help him over the hurdles of life, resolve his personal tangles, carry comfort to his tormented spirit, if need be. For, that is the sacred mission of Astrology — to guide mankind to happiness and well-being, not commerce with the mysterious powers of the dark, as some would have it.

In these columns I will propagate nothing that does not measure up to the most exacting standards set by the ancient exponents of the art. I shall readily acknowledge, however, such modifications and additions as advances in modern Astronomy have necessitated. For example the discovery of Uranus, Neptune and Pluto have opened up new vistas of investigation with beguiling prospects of an enlargement of our knowledge. There is also the equinoxial procession that has imposed a certain reorientation of our outlook. All this I shall take into account — for is not Astrology a vital science to whose final flowering every age and every clime needs must make its own contribution?

This exposition will treat not only of individual horoscopy, but also of the influence of the planetary motions on the trend of world events, the effects of the stars on market fluctuations, on the weather and natural phenomena. The scope of Astrology is as wide as it is breath-taking.

★

"Your Fortune This Week" will be a regular weekly feature, giving individual predictions (necessarily circumscribed by the particular configurations in one's birth-chart) grouped under the twelve different Sun-signs. Every week, again, I shall indicate the characteristics of persons born under the specific Sun-sign for the month and also chart their destiny for the succeeding twelve months. Of special interest to the business man will be prognostications about market trends, not indeed for purposes of frenzied speculation, but to guide him in his legitimate commercial activity. To the degree it is feasible and prudent, I shall outline the general shape of international events as the stars in their heavenly evolutions portend. Besides, readers will be furnished gratis with scientific answers to general astrological queries through these columns.

In my next article I shall analyse the chart of nativity of our beloved Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and try to discover the sources of his inspiring past, his illustrious present and his even more glorious future. That should be a fruitful study indeed, for is not the destiny of our Motherland closely intertwined with that of this shining leader of men? Future articles will attempt similar analyses of the horoscopes of other great Indians (and of celebrities abroad too), that the world might test for itself the veracity of the science and its immense potentialities.

I shall add new and more interesting features, with the advancement of time. But at all time it shall be my steadfast aim to serve this great science of the stars with integrity and unswerving devotion. Less than that were not possible. Your humble Stargazer has boundless faith in the celestial lamps that God has lit in the immensity of the Heavens. With his gaze immutably fixed on these symbols of His compassionate blessing he will meet the challenge of the future.

Outlook For The Week

Since the past ten months the major planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto are heavily bombarded by one another portending sudden tension and uncertainty in world affairs and unexpected ups and downs at times, irrespective of each individual's station in life. From this week, however, due to the benefic transits of the planets Venus, Mars, Sun and Rahu, the malefic influence of the major planets is kept in check to a considerable extent. As a result of this, the week, undoubtedly, will prove harmonious, enterprising and progressive for most of us. Though a somewhat strenuous period for mental pursuits, those interested in art, textiles, precious metals, jewels, luxury goods, and mechanical projects, etc., will find it profitable and favourable. Except for Thursday, the week abounds in success generally. An exceptionally bright week for speculative business.

YOUR FORTUNE DAY BY DAY

The following individual Solar predictions are according to the Nirayana or Indian system of Astrology. Find your birth period below and read the General indications for this week, January 27 to February 2:

ARIES: April 14—May 14:—Hitherto the protracted double square aspect of Uranus with Jupiter and Saturn was ominous of strained relations, unsound health, vacillation and unexpected difficulties in the path of your progress. You can, however, experience slight improvement in the above matters from this week due to the harmonious vibrations of Sun, Mars and venus in your Solar Chart The week abounds in financial gains through co-operative ventures. An excellent opportunity for speculative luck materialises roundabout Tuesday. In spite of this, check over-optimism and refrain from steering a dangerous course in the vocational sphere. Do not undertake any new project involving risk till the end of March 1952 when due to Jupiter's entry in your Solar signs of Aries, your outlook on life brightens generally January 27, 28, 30 and February 1 and 2 are favourable.

TAURUS: May 15—June 14:—In the recent past the powerful prismatic malefic formations between the major planets Jupiter, Uranus and Saturn were the main cause of unforseen monetary loss and trouble arising out of friendship, litigation, speculation, love affairs and occupation. This week, however, indicates slight betterment in matters of home, finance, association and mental and vocational activities. In spite of the prevailing adverse and planetary aspects the current period favours mental accomplishments and short term partnership affairs. Period is "par excellence" for realty transactions and household activities. Uranus is working havoc with your finance at the moment. Refrain from a precipitous plunge in speculation or any hazardous undertaking. Beware of estrangement in love affairs. Do not be venturesome and abstain from any proposition involving financial risk till March 1952. Health of progeny likely to deteriorate. January 27, 28, 30 and February 2 are favourable.

GEMINI: June 15—July 16:—Due to the malfeasance of the major planets Saturn, Pluto, Naptune, Jupiter and Uranus you must have experienced unexpected setbacks in regard to health, occupation, association, domestic affairs, real estate and finance in the past twelve months. Hitherto the dynamic malefic sesquiquadrate aspect of Pluto with Jupiter was very detrimental portending ups and downs in your everyday walk of life particularly affecting your finance, health and occupation. From this week, however, your financial and occupational matters take a gradual turn for the better. Your mental activities should come to the fore. Despite slight reverses at times you should find this week profitable if you venture in any speculative business in collaboration with someone whom you trust. Period favours short journeys. The benefic aspects between Venus and Mars, Jupiter and Sun, Saturn and Sun, Mars and Uranus and Venus and Rahu serve as a portent of good luck in the spheres of vocation, friendship, association and speculation. You can excel in any mental sphere of activity. Inspite of this, the protracted opposition of Jupiter to Saturn bodes disturbances in your household affairs at times. Due to this aspect tension is imminent in domestic affair: though matters may not take a serious turn due to Sun's harmonious radiations on Saturn and Jupiter. January 27, 28, 30 and February 1 and 2 are favourable.

CANCER: July 17—August 16:—In the recent past the heavy affliction of the planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune must have resulted in vacillation, unsteady health and unexpected trouble in the vocational field. This week, however, favours money gains and good relations. The transit of Sun in your Solar seventh house is extremely propitious for financial success in collaborative efforts. A somewhat better period for speculative business than the past. As a result of the spare aspect of Mercury with Saturn and Neptune you are likely to be at loggerheads with co-workers. Due to the protracted heavy opposition of Jupiter to Saturn your progress may be hampered at times. Do not be decisive in any field of activity requiring independent judgment. You are likely to become the victim of your own rashness. Despite this, financial rewards will flow to you if you enter in short term partnership business. Difficult period for securing a job. Except for Thursday the week is favourable.

LEO: August 17—September 16:—The greatest malefic influence on your finances is that of the planet Saturn which plays havoc in the second house of your solar chart. Hitherto the strong affliction of Saturn with the planets Jupiter and Uranus must have created unforeseen troubles in your financial and vocational spheres, health and friendship. This influence remains till November 1952. Despite this, due to the benefit aspects of Sun, Mars and Venus, this week should prove somewhat beneficial in your affairs generally. These harmonious planets should give you a fillip in collaborative efforts. Beware, however, of unexpected losses in any game of chance. Refrain from speculation and whittle down expenses. Saturn in opposition to Jupiter assumes the role of a Destroyer that may spell unexpected reverses in the fields of finance, speculation, health and relations. Exercise utmost care in all your undertakings. Refrain from placing implicit trust on anyone. Advisable to settle legal issues, if any, amicably. January 27, 28, 30 and February 2 are favourable.

VIRGO: September 17—October 17:—You are passing through a critical cycle of Saturn's "Panoti" which affects your health, vocation, honour and speculation. Domestic relations may not be good. However, the favourable transits of Sun, Mars and Venus augur speedy accomplishments in matters of finance and vocation during the week. Try to exploit the fortunate period to the best of your ability. However, refrain from pleasures that steal away your attention from a gainful pursuit. Likely to be chagrined due to oppositions in the domestic sphere. Be cautious of crisis in domestic affairs due to the dynamic opposition of Jupiter to Satrun. Refrain from risks in speculation. January 27, 28, 30, 31 and February 2 are favourable.

LIBRA: October 18—November 16:—Recently the "chained" square aspects of the major planets Saturn, Neptune, Uranus and Jupiter must have encircled you in a gloomy cycle of unexpected adverse circumstances causing innumerable pitfalls at times in matters of finance, home, health, speculation and occupation. This state of affairs may continue till March 1952. As a result of the triple affliction of Jupiter with Pluto, Saturn and Uranus a critical time in your financial and occupational affairs is indicated in the recent past. The hitherto tension particularly in the spheres of finance, home and vocation should ease gradually from this week. Financial rewards should flow in solid undertakings. Despite this due to the dynamic opposition of Jupiter with Saturn you are likely to be on the horns of a dilemma at times. Beware of unforeseen calamities in the domestic sphere. Exercise restraint and refrain from hazards. Do not be rash. January 27, 28, 30, 31 and February 2 are favourable.

SCORPIO: November 17—December 15:—Since the past six

(Continued on Page 16)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Saga Of A Desolate Waste

Importance Of Greenland In Global Strategy

GREENLAND, which in certain maps appears almost the size of the entire North American continent, is in reality much smaller. Nevertheless this mass of ice-topped earth constitutes an immense chunk of desolation stuck deep in the Arctic regions, its area being over two million square kilometres. Greenland, which during these last few centuries has been comparatively neglected, suddenly sprang into strategic importance during the last war, when the Americans established bases and the Germans also founded settlements.

In the global strategy of any future conflict, the importance of this lonely waste cannot be sufficiently stressed. During the last world war, American bases helped protect the convoys which rushed supplies through to Murmansk, while recently concluded pacts between the United States and Denmark have included Greenland in the Atlantic Pact. Yet it is very doubtful if any of the intrepid human beings who first came across Greenland had the least inkling of how vital a role the place would play one day in the councils of the world.

A certain Phytias is said to have visited this region several centuries before the birth of Christ, but whether this is fact or mere legend is now lost in the mists of time. In the 10th Century A. D. Gunnbjorn is reported to have sailed westward from Iceland and to have sighted the coasts of Greenland. But the first recorded landing on these inhospitable shores was by the intrepid Norwegian Eric the Red, who leaving Iceland, landed on the Arctic continent and spent three years in exploration of the south-western shores

Eric tht Red returned to Iceland with glowing tales of Greenland's temperate climate—he had named the place Greenland because of this—and tried to get colonists to settle on the land he had discovered. Although there is a strong probability that Eric stressed the pleasant climate to draw recruits for the new colony, it is also likely that there might have been much in what he claimed and that Greenland was, in those far off days, much more hospitable than it is at the present time.

Eric's first voyage had taken place in the year 982. His second, took place when, with a batch of 25 ships loaded with willing volunteers, he sailed for the promised land in 986. More than half the ships were wrecked at sea, but the survivors from the others founded a colony on the south-western shores.

Knew No Fear

The Norsemen were intrepid sailors unafraid of the perils of the unknown. The great Leif Ericsson, the son of Eric the Red, set out for Greenland from Norway, and like Columbus several centuries later, blundered across the North American continent. There is fairly conclusive evidence that the men from the Old World remained in the New for some time, for there have been numerous remains such as funerary stones found in parts of America. All this was in the year 1000 A.D., five hundred years before Columbus!

When the Norsemen arrived in Greenland, they discovered traces of a people similar to those they had encountered in their voyages to America (or Vinland, as they called it) but the actual people they never came across. The ancient Sagas indicate that at some forgotten time people similar to the Redskins were to be found in Greenland. Leif Ericsson introduced Christianity in 1000 A.D. and Greenland was honoured with its own bishopric and boasted several religious houses. Greenland was also the proud possessor of one of the earliest republican constitutions, but in the year 1261 it swore allegiance to the King of Norway, and was thenceforth part of the Norwegian crown

But this state of affairs was mostly in theory, for the home country quite forget about the colony and most of the settlers seem to have disappeared during the course of a couple of centuries. Either they intermarried with the Esquimaux and were absorbed (this is more probable) or they were attacked and destroyed. From the end of the fourteenth century nothing much was heard of Greenland and it had to be 're-discovered' by John Davis in the year 1585. Davis found no Norwegians, only Esquimaux, and till today the fate of the Norsemen is not known with certainty.

Conversion

A Danish pastor, Hans Egide, arrived in the island in 1721 and made a serious attempt to convert the Esquimaux. The Danish king honoured the effort by adding a polar bear to the royal crest, in honour of Greenland. Actually the possession of Greenland was never quite certain, possibly because nobody was much bothered. Nominally the country still belonged to Norway, but on the dissolution of the union between Norway and Denmark in 1814, neither Greenland nor Iceland nor the Faroe Islands were mentioned, so (more by default than anything else) the place went to Denmark!

In this vast icy waste there exists a mere handful of humans. There are about 16,000 Esquimaux and a few hundred Europeans. But not only has Greenland great strategic value but—even more important in this modern age—is a vast source of mineral wealth of every kind. Native iron is fairly abundant (at one time erroneously thought to be of meteoric origin) and other elements are found in fair quantities. But there are indications that uranium might be present below the surface of the inaccessible interior plateau, and if it is, this forgotten land might well become another Eldorado.

On the interior of the Greenland plateau various stations for the garnering of meteorological and other information have contributed valuable data regarding the behaviour of air currents and magnetic currents at the Pole. In fact, Greenland seems at last to be emerging from its centuries of isolation and to be getting into step with the rest of a rapidly shrinking world. With the establishment of air travel and the rapid increase in communications, it is obvious that stamps are a prime necessity.

Although the issues of Greenland are fairly limited, they are second to none in interest. It is obvious that a cover which has traversed miles of icy wilderness will have far greater 'human interest' than a stamp that has come almost directly from the printers to the collector's album, or been taken by modern postal services to the busy capitals of the world which are almost next-door in this age of air travel.

Till the year 1938, the Colony used the stamps of the motherland. However, in 1905 there was issued a series for the prepayment of postage on parcel matter. The stamps consisted of a white bear under the royal crown and with the marking 'Pakke-Porto' An ornamental drawing of birds is seen at the top of the design. There are two printings of this issue, one coarse in impression and the other fine, while the paper is also to be found toned or plain.

First Series

In 1938 Greenland got its first distinctive postal series, a set of nine values of which six bore the portrait of the reigning monarch Christian X in full uniform while the others in large format show a polar bear against an icy background. This series was replaced after the war by a beautiful bi-coloured set of six values.

The above set was given an overprint on the occasion of the liberation of the Danes from the Germans at the end of the war, the inscription being "Denmark befriet 5 mai 1945." After the death of King Christian, stamps with the effigy of the New monarch, Frederick IX appeared on 15 August 1950. The lower values of the set show the King in naval uniform, while the higher denominations, in large format, portray the ship 'Gustav Holm' against the background of a towering iceberg

With the cession of the Dutch West Indies to the United States in1917, Greenland represents the last remaining colony of Denmark. There is more than the pride of mere possession in the attitude of Danes towards Greenland, for in about thirty years they will be celebrating the millenary of its discovery by the intrepid Eric the Red, a thousand years of loneliness and isolation having come to an end at last.

New Belgian T.B. Series

'Van Riebeck' Designs

THE five 'Van Riebeck' commemoratives in honour of the landing of the great navigator are due April 17th. Riebeck's landing on the Cape took place on April 17th 1652, just three centuries ago, and all South Africa promises to be 'en fete' on the great occasion.

The ½d stamps of the Riebeck set show the seals of the Dutch navigator and the monogram of the West India Company.

The 1d features a portrait of Maria de la Quallerie.

Riebeck's fleet, as it approaches land forms the subject of the 2d stamp.

The 4½d shows Van Riebeck in his younger days.

The top value is a shilling the central subject being the actual landing of Riebeck and his party on the Cape.

Riebeck was originally commissioned to go to the Cape and establish bases there for the re-provisioning of the ships that used to ply between Amsterdam and Batavia. In addition to South Africa, Holland will issue a special stamp in honour of her famous son. From advance illustrations it appears to be a fairly distinctive, although not an outstanding stamp.

'52 Annual Is Full Of Good Things

THOSE who want a good many hours of light philatelic reading, plus some stimulating discussions on various aspects of the hobby, plus stamp crosswords and quizzes plus a host of other good things can do worse than get a copy of this year's "Stamp Collectors' Annual", a finely got-up volume of almost a hundred pages with something or other between its covers for the most diverse tastes, and well up to the standards set by the preceding volumes of the series.

One of the most popular articles is the annual one on 'Best designs of the year' and this time L. E. Scott has chosen quite a few which one will certainly agree with together with some others which I for one, felt like rejecting outright. But that is the best thing about collecting stamps: one man's meat is always someone else's poison!

The French 'Sower' issues are to be found in every school kid's collection, but there is a vast amount of specialisation possible without any great outlay. The "Annual" has a fine article on the 'Sowers by Patrick Hamilton, an article which runs through all the printing methods and the numerous changes of these issues in a fascinating manner.

Finally, the financial side of things is looked after by Philatelia of the 'Philatelic Magazine'. He has contributed a well-written resume on market trends during the past year and given a few indications for the future. At its modest price of 2sh. 6d. the 'Annual' is amazing good value.

Ethiope T B.'s

From Abyssinia comes the news of a set issued in aid of anti-tuberculosis charities. The stamps are all in a uniform design and show a tree, a cross and a serpent. The denominations and the colours are as follows:

5c plus 2c green and red.
10c plus 3c orange and red.
15c plus 3c indigo and red.
30c plus 5c red.
50c plus 5c purple-brown and red.
1 Th. plus 10c mauve and red.

NEW USES FOR 'INITIATIVE'

THE fabulous price of £55 which the recent 'Bury St. Edmunds' postage due provisional fetched at auction a few weeks back has evidently hit the headlines in a big way in the larger lay dailies of Great Britain. The particular copy which fetched the record price has a human interest story attached to it which made it a favourite with newsmen.

'The world's rarest stamp' was originally discovered by a schoolboy, and this modern rarity came to light the same way. It turns out that a local schoolboy, while hunting for foreign stamps through the office correspondence of a large brewery, came across the copy of the rarity. It just shows that a keen eye, whether belonging to a specialist or a schoolboy, can be made to pay dividends, for despite the fact that many present-day beginners of the younger school are content to collect pretty pictures, it is obvious from the present instance that there are others who know a good thing when they see it.

Since this 'provisional' was an altogether unofficial production that came into being through the whims of a postmaster acting in his capacity as an individual, the fact that it has realised a large sum at open auction seems to indicate that it will have collectible, if not catalogue, status.

Cases are not unknown where certain issues have been initially frowned upon by serious collectors and have later been accepted into the main body of philatelic material. In fact, most of the 'bisects' and other varieties of the early days were not inspired even by enterprising postmasters but were impromptu efforts on the part of private citizens to meet an unexpected situation.

The cases where stamps have been split in half and have passed through the post are too numerous to mention. But there are also 'trisects', 'four-way-split' and stamps divided into SIX parts! I forget which was this last item, but I came across a mention of it only the other day.

Incidentally, the bright boys of the Sperati clan have got busy very, very quickly. Hardly had the rarity of the 'Bury St. Edmunds' become known than copies—duly postmarked and tied to cover—put in an appearance in the wares of small-time chisellers.

Most of the forgeries were at least produced on the correct basic stamp in blue. But one enterprising individual at Bristol, unaware of what he was doing, produced a faked overprint on the RFD penny! And, surprisingly enough, not only was he not detected, but philatelists formed a queue at the shop where this 'error' was displayed and offered prices ranging from £5 to £60 for it!

Who ever said that the days of private enterprise and initiative were over!

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MISCELLANEOUS

Agency firm of repute may consider offer from reliable manufacturers. Soap manufacturers will get immediate market. Apply Union Laboratory Ltd., 226, Bagmari Road, Calcutta 11. (1769)

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Match labels and stamps available for sale. For details apply to the K. K. C. Photographic Works, Tiruchendur Road, Palamcottah. (2949)

Open Provocation From Hongkong

RED CHINA'S ALLEGATION

HONGKONG, Jan. 26 (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued a statement accusing British authorities in Hongkong of "open provocation" against the people's Republic of China, Peking Radio said today.

The statement said these provocations were "British-instigated border disturbances" and "persecution of patriotic Chinese" in Hongkong.

The Statement added: "The Foreign Ministry hereby demands that the Hongkong Government cease its provocative actions, otherwise it must bear the full responsibility for the consequences arisin from these atrocities".

"The Foreign Ministry regards these actions as not accidental but a new development arising from the hostile attitude towards the Chinese people pursued by the United Kingdom Government in collaboration with the American Government".

"Chinese people remember very clearly that Hongkong, originally part of Chinese territory was taken by British imperialists by force" the statement added.

"The Chinese people cannot ignore these atrocities and will continue their just struggle to frustrate the imperialists' aggressive schemes".

The alleged "provocations" were recent deportations of Chinese from Hongkong and incidents which Peking said took place on the Sino-British border.

The border incidents, Peking alleged, were carried out recently by "Chiang Kai-shek bandits" inspired by the British. They were said to have fired into Communist territory from British territories and to have made sneak attacks across the border on Communis' guards.

The Chines press and radio have been carrying on similar attacks against the Hongkong Government for nearly two weeks

THUNDERJET CRASHES IN OPEN FIELD: PILOT DEAD

TUCSON, Arizona, January 26 (PTI-Reuter): Houses rocked for a mile around when a United States air force thunderjet fighter today crashed into a vacant plot here and exploded.

The pilot who had just refuelled at a nearby air force base was killed.

45 Million Yards Of Indian Textiles For Ceylon

TRADE AGREEMENT RATIFIED

COLOMBO, Jan. 26 (PTI).

INDIA and Ceylon have ratified the trade agreement for this year (1952) under which the island will receive about 45 million yards of cotton piecegoods and 3,250 bales of cotton yarn, it is reliably understood.

The trade pact is expected to be formally signed at Colombo soon by the Indian High Commissioner Mr. Keshava Menon on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. H. W. Amarsuriya, Ceylon's Minister for Commerce and Trade.

While the 1950 Indo-Ceylon trade treaty expressed in general terms the desire to facilitate trade, this year's pact more or less specifies the quantities as essential and semiessential, consumer and capital goods, which India would make available to Ceylon during the next twelve months.

The Indian Government however, does not guarantee the minimum quantities, authoritative sources reported today.

The eight million population of the island depends on outside sources for millmade cloth. Therefore, provision for cotton piecegoods supply from India is considered here as "the most important".

It is stated here that "Ceylon can purchase as much of handloom textiles from India as is completely free from all import restrictions."

Regarding coal, it would be imported by the Ceylon Government for use in the local railways, it was learnt. The past, also provides import of other items, such as onions, dried fish, and chillies.

The spokemen of the Governments of both countries stated that they would adjust exchange and other trade regulations to smoothen the implementation of the terms of the Pact.

Withdrawal Of Hyderabad Ex-Ministers Case

Ramanand Thirth Welcomes Move

HYDERABAD, Jan. 26 (PTI): Swami Ramanand Thirth, a former President of the Hyderabad State Congress today welcomed the withdrawal by the Hyderabad Government of the ex-Ministers case. He commented that this action was most statesmanlike on the eve of the Republic Day, adding "this should augur well for the future popular regime in the state".

The Communist leader, Mr. Maqdoom Mohiuddin, expressed disappointment that other political prisoners had not been released and that the warrants pending against some had not been withdrawn. He also wanted the lifting of the ban on the Communist Party.

DR. AGARWAL'S NATURE CURE EYE CLINIC

BOMBAY, Saturday: His Highness Mohan Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal paid a visit this morning to Dr. Agarwal's Nature Cure Eye Clinic at the Victoria Gardens.

Dr. R. S. Agarwal, the eye specialist of Delhi, took His Highness round the clinic where some patients were taking sun rays on closed eyes while others were practising on different eye chats and reading fine print as an aid to eye sight. The distinguished visitor was gratified to hear from some of the patients that their eyes had improved quickly.

I.A.F. PLANE FORCE-LANDS: OCCUPANTS SAFE

AMBALA, Jan. 26 (PTI): An aircraft of the Indian Air Force force-landed in the village of Kathua, about twelve miles east of Ambala yesterday. The pilot crash-landed the plane in the Martanda River bed.

Both the occupants of the plane are reported to be quite safe.

Development Of Hindi Language

A. S. BHARATAN'S PLEA FOR SIMPLICITY

BOMBAY, Saturday: A plea to develop Hindi as a "broadbased and simple" language so that it might become an effective and forceful vehicle for national unity, was made here today by Mr. A. S. Bharatan, General Manager of the Press Trust of India.

"In developing a national language, great care has to be taken to avoid the tendency to rigidity and narrowness. Our national language must be one which can be understood by all and not be confined to the pedantic only," he said.

Mr. Bharatan in his presidential address to the convocation of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Sabha here, emphasised the need for a vocabulary which was capable of growth and expansion so as to enable the language to express our thoughts in as precise and clear manner as possible.

He dwelt on the background of languages from the stone age to the modern era and said if the language of a country was to become really national, it must grow and assimilate words from other languages.

"This assimiliation is necessary for purposes of precision and become in a limited sense a synthesis of all the language spoken in the country so that it may have the widest appeal to the people." he aded.

NO TRUCK WITH REBEL ELEMENTS

Nepal National Congress Chief's Statement

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26 (PTI): Mr D. R. Regmi, President of the Nepali National Congress appealed to the Nepalese people today to maintain calm and patience and to co-operate with the Nepali National Congress in restoring normal conditions in Nepal by nonviolent and peaceful methods.

Mr. Regmi in a press interview here today referred to reports of insurrection in Nepal and said that his organisation would not encourage subversive activities nor would it be a party to and lend its weight to the Government to deal with the situation by "fascist and undemocratic methods".

Mr. Regmi said that an all-Party Government must be set up without any delay. It would function as a care-taker Government till the elections and all effots must be made to hold elections as early as possible.

New Madhyabharat Chief Justice

GWALIOR, Jan. 26, (PTI): The President of India has under Article 223 of the Constitution appointed Mr. Justice G. K. Shinde of the Madhyabharat High Court to act as the Chief Justice of the State's high court, with effect from today—January 26.

This order has been necessitated because of the retirement of the present chief justice, P. K. Kaul, says a press note.

CUT IN PASSENGER RATES LIKELY

COLOMBO, Jan. 26 (PTI-Reuter): The American President Lines, of San Francisco, are to cut by 25 percent their passenger rates on ships plying between Mediterranean ports and Colombo, it was announced here yesterday.

Census Of Indian Agriculture

Dr. Sukhatme's Hopes

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (PTI): Dr. P. V. Sukhatme, chief of the Statistics Branch, Economics Divisions, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, said in an interview here today that he hoped India would soon be able to take a census of agriculture.

Before leaving for Bombay on his way to Rome, headquarters of the FAO, after a six-week visit to India, Thailand and other countries of South-East Asia, Dr. Sukhatme said 53 countries in the world had already carried out the census of agriculture according to the programme drawn up by the FAO.

The census would provide data relating, among other things, to total cultivable and fallow land, the output and value of agricultural produce, cattle and implements used by the farmers.

When the FAO received the data from all the countries, it would examine it and assess the extent to which statistical agricultural concepts and standards developed by the FAO had been adopted, or needed further modifications

The FAO, Dr. Sukhatme said, was interested in developing appropriate systems of agricultural statistics on national and international levels and had given a paper on the subject for discussion the International Statistical Institute, which held a conference in Delhi last month.

In regard to the national organisation for agricultural statistics, the view point of the FAO was that although centralisation in a common statistical office had certain advantages, the balance was in favour of decentralisation of those statistics in Bureaus attached to the Central Ministers of Agriculture of all countries.

At the same time, co-ordination between the functions and activities of the statistical bureaus under the different ministries was necessary to establish a certain degree of unformity in concepts and terminology in the different fields.

Canadian Paper Industry

RECORD PRODUCTION LEVEL IN 1951

MONTREAL, Jan. 26 (UPA): Canada's booming pulp and paper industry was keyed to record production levels in 1951 to retain its leading position in the nation's economy, President R. M. Fowler, told the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association's annual meeting on Friday. Fowler said, "this industry remains first in employment in the matter of total wages paid, first in export values and value of production and first in capital invested.

Exports of 900,000,000 dollars provided 24 per cent of all Canadian exports and 35 per cent of exports to the U.S. while the value of pulp and paper production was equal to the value of Canada's total mineral production, including gold, he said.

He said that the output of all grades of pulp and paper reached an all time record of 9,600,000 tons in 1951, an increase of between eight and nine per cent.

The gross value was approximately 1,200,000 dollars.

Canada was not only the largest exporter of newsprint in the world but also became the leading exporter of the pulp last year.

The total newsprint production exceeded 5,500,000 tons of which shipment to the U.S totalled 4,790,000.

Fowler predicted vigorous and rapid growth in the next five years but warned, however, that the industry could expect some dips and fluctuations in demand. He added if taxation cut heavily into profits, it might not be possible to support the 600,000,000 dollars capital investment programme necessary to continue such expansion.

Improvements In Poona

CORPORATION PLAN TO ENLIGHTEN PUBLIC

POONA, Jan. 26 (PTI): The Poona Municipal Corporation has hit upon a novel plan of acquainting the people of Poona with the work undertaken by the Corporation in the last two years for the improvement of the city.

The public are invited to visit every Sunday morning for an "on the spot observation", beginning from January 27, the various spots of interest in the city, where a number of Municipal projects have been either completed or are under construction. The transport for such visitors will be arranged by the Corporation and authoritative information regarding the progress of the Corporation's schemes will be given to them.

Well kept parks, widening of roads to relieve traffic congestion and cleaner market places are the highlights of the achievements of the Corporation in the last two years, while a swimming pond for hundred swimmers at a time, is now under construction. Possibly the biggest achievement of the Corporation will be the broadening of Poona's busiest bridge—now nearing completion—the famous Lakdi bridge across the Mutha River, which runs the heart of the city.

NO PLAYING POLITICS WITH DEFENCE

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 26 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman today sketched a peace, progress and prosperity programme designed to win the November election, but declared his party will not play politics with national defence.

"If anybody is to play politics with the welfare of this country, it will not be the Democratic Party" he said. His remarks were contained in a message to a fifteen-state mid-west democratic conference opening here today.

"This year of 1952 will be a critical year in our struggle to achieve world peace", Mr. Truman said,

"We are in the middle of a great national effort to build our defences and hold free nations to strengthen themselves. If we falter now or lose heart and turn aside from the programme we have laid out for ourselves, we can fail.

"My purpose in this election year—and I am sure the purpose of every loyal Democrat—is to make sure that the Democratic Party continues to work for the strength of our country and the welfare of our people," he said.

FAIRNESS OF ELECTIONS IN INDIA

Reports In U. S. Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (PTI-Reuter): The progress of the general elections in India has been followed with considerable interest in the American press. Almost day-to-day accounts are sent here by American correspondents in India. Though the main concern appeared to be the degree of Communist success in some areas, stress was usually laid on the hugeness of the undertaking and the orderly and impartial manner in which the polling was carried out.

The fact that the Communist had been able to gain as many seats as they did was emphasised as proof that "the ruling Congress Party had ensured a fair election".

Jagjiwan Ram Better

PATNA, Jan. 26 (PTI): Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, India's Labour Minister, who is undergoing treatment for his knee injury at the Patna Medical College Hospital is progressing satisfactorily.

He will leave for Delhi by train on January 29

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables Annual monthly details Rs 5 & 3 questions Rs 2 Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI. Madras 17.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

TWO claimants to the hand of a girl in Agra agreed to get the affair decided by ballot and acted according to her vote.

This is the ideal of 'Swayamvar' transferred to paper currency.

* *

A tax on families possessing more than four children for effective birth control was suggested by the wife of the Chief Minister of Mysore, presiding over a women's conference.

The fifth issue will give rise to a crop of issues. How to collect the tax at source? Is it individual or joint responsibility? And how to prevent tax evasion? Probably, Mr. Tyagi will get the benefit of more disclosures.

* *

Addressing a prohibition meeting, Mrs. Laxmibai Nimbalkar, wife of Bombay's Labour Minister, appealed to women to report to the authorities, if their husbands consumed liquor clandestinely.

Eavesdropping is the born privilege of Eve. Why add a premium to it?

* *

Mr. Prabhu Dutt Brahmachari, who is contesting a seat against Pandit Nehru, is reported to have received support from Muslim voters of the constituency.

It looks as though the Hindu Code Bill has wrought a miracle. It is a triumph of Reactionaries even over communalism.

* *

A polling officer in a Calcutta booth refused to admit a voter, who was followed by his pet Himalayan bear.

A bear at the polling centre is a veritable bugbear to all. Moreover, the voter should have chosen quite a different venue for 'bear operations'.

* *

Addressing a public meeting at Vijayawada after his electoral defeat in Madras, Mr. T. Prakasam declared that he would not withdraw the charge-sheet against the Madras ministers, even if he were not a member of the Madras Assembly.

The ghost of Banquo again! Why indulge in this grand remonstrance after the electorate has signed, sealed and delivered its verdict on him and the said Madras ministers

* *

A Communist spokesman in Madras, jubilant over the success of his Comrades said that the party would "open Goshalas just as those built for maintaining old and aged cows for the old Congressmen who were defeated in the recent elections. It was for them to retire from politics and rest in Goshalas."

This is not the first time that Communists have assumed the role of "Gopalas". Soviet Russia is full of such "Goshalas" in the wilds of Siberia.

* *

A young British surgeon and his helpers are believed to have perfected a robot heart and lung which can be used to take over, while an operation is performed inside a patient's heart.

What a change of heart! Mahatmaji always pined for it.

* *

Mr Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, an ex-Congressman, says "no man who wants to live the life of idleness of a rich person, or who wants to make money or acquire property, can continue to be a legislator under the present changed outlook of the country."

It is not a rosy prospect. People do not go to the legislatures to observe austerity. It was a great poetess who said that "Legislatures were Temples of Maya."

* *

Swami Sitaram, who is launching Satyagraha for a separate Andhra State, demands the restoration of 16 ounces of ration at once.

The Andhras demand 16 ounces and the Tamilians demand 1lb. of the same. This is the gist of the Andhra-Tamil battle for the city of Madras

* *

Addressing a meeting in Banaras, Pandit Nehru said that some scientists in India had developed a method of utilising the solar energy for cooking food and that he had partaken of such cooked meal.

We can cook with solar rays and probably preserve the same with lunar energy. But where is the food?

* *

Indian elections, which churned the sea of the social body-politic and brought to the surface caste prejudices, communal conflicts and parochial politics, furnish ample material for students of sociology to tudy social tension and basic conflicts which the secular state has to contend with. When Pandit Nehru was on his electioneering campaign in Travancore, he met a party of hostile demonstrators with the placard "Northerners, Go back". The Prime Minister had a talk with some of the demonstrators and told them that if a similar cry was raised in the Capital that all Travancoreans "must go back", there would be a vacuum in Delhi Secretariat where Travancoreans and Keralites held a number of key-posts. In the set-up of Free India, Menons man most of the embassies abroad, and there are numerous Nambiars and Nairs and a plethora of Panikkars who hold high office in and outside the Secretariat. If narrow provincialism and communal considerations which form the antithesis to a secular state are allowed to rule the roost, there will be no room for men of merit and the governance of the country will pass on to a communal or provincial caucus. Free India is synonymous with the secular state, and it is incumbent on every citizen who loves freedom to hold that ideal aloft.

* *

Pt. Nehru, who is out to purge the Congress of its reactionary elements, recently declared that he would fight "caste-ism" to the finish and that the caste-ridden elements would have no place in the Congress. Though this crusading zeal is laudable, caste-ism and communalism are so insidious and "invisible" that they have escaped unnoticed even through the peering eyes of the Screening Committee which he established for the final selection of Congress candidates. Deploring the rank communalism that became rampant in the choice of candidates for elections Mr. C. R. Srinivasan did a little of plain-speaking, when he declared that parties could not be congratulated on the selection of candidates and that the Congress also had compromised with the forces of communalism for election purposes. It was not merely the caste but the sub-caste that dominated the show Reddies and Kammas in Andhra and Pillais and Padayachis in Tamilnad loomed large and shaped the choice of candidates Parties like the Commonweal Party and the Toilers Party, which sprang like mushrooms on the eve of elections and annexed quite a number of seats, are only high-sounding names built on the basis of sub-castes.

* *

One can understand the defeat of the Madras Premier, Mr. Kumaraswami Raja, and the rout of the ministerialists on the charitable interpretation that the electorate expressed its protest against the administration and voted them out of power But why should the leader of the Opposition, Andhra Kesari Prakasam, be defeated and lose his deposit? In an Andhra constituency where Mr. Thirumala Rao of the Food Ministry was opposed by Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, it was an unknown Communist that walked away with the honours The moral is evident that Congressmen and "rebel Congressmen" have paid dearly for their power-politics and internecine squabbles and made the line clear for communal and Communist forces.

* *

The Communists who are out to fish in troubled waters, were not slow to exploit the internal weakness of the Congress for their own triumph, but their own Proletariat ideology of classless society had to be compromised with caste-ism and communalism for electoral success. The party found a strange bed-fellow in Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, who is out to disrupt the unity of India by raising the cry of an independent Dravidistan, thus jeopardising the newly-born freedom of our country His anti-Brahmin cult came in handy for the Communists to cash and carry. So it is not a triumph for Marxism but for "Naicker-ism".

* *

There is grim humour in the situation. Though Minister Gopala Reddi was defeated, the Reddi group still enjoys the honour that the seat has after all been won by another Reddi. Similarly, even if Mr. Kumaraswami Raja has been thrown out, there is the consolation to the community that another 'Raja" has stepped in. Thus we pass from caste rule to sub-caste Raj, not a very healthy symptom for the unity and integrity of India. In Travancore, the Communists have artfully played up the differences between the Nair Samaj and the rival Christian associations and have drawn strength from both the rival bodies to boost their own candidates. In the Nair-Christian rivalry, the Communist is the ultimate profiteer. There is a bright side to this sombre picture in Hyderabad, where non-communalism has triumphed and Muslim candidates have been returned with flying colours from predominantly Hindu areas. In one sense, it is good that these cracks and fissures in the body-politic came for early exposure in the first election itself. It should help nation-builders like Pandit Nehru in building the new Congress.

* *

The provisional results of the elections should prove an eye-opener to all parties which are wedded to the ideal of nationalism and secular state. The Congress suffered reverses notably in Madras, but other parties like the KMP and the Socialists have fared worse, despite their opportunist alliances on the election front. To this extent, nationalism has been thrown in the background, communal politics holding the sway. When asked as to what exactly were the chances of the Congress, the KMP and the KLP joining together in the common task of shouldering the responsibility of forming a government in Madras, particularly in view of the fact that there was little ideological difference among them and also in view of the imperative need to ward off the Communist danger from overtaking the Madras State, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, the defeated Congress Minister, said that judging from what was reported to be taking place between the Kisan-Mazdoor Praja Party and Communist leaders of Kerala after their recent success, he was not very hopeful of the Praja Party M.L.A.s agreeing to throw in their lot with the Congress. Acharya Kripalani often declared that there was no need for any principle or ideology for his party, and in his blind fury against the Congress he was prepared to use any stick to beat it. Otherwise, the companionate marriage between his party candidates and the Communists in Travancore is inexplicable. In the same way, the KMP leader of Andhra whose party has not made much of a show in the elections may prefer to ally himself with the Communists for a temporary advantage, unmindful of the dangerous implications that would result from such an unholy alliance. Even the project of a separate Andhra State will not be accelerated amidst the welter of parties. From all constructive and national point of view, it is time that the KMP Party reconsidered its position before plunging into any Communist alliance and thus drifting away from the nationalist ideal.

* *

The Communists are already in the run for ministry-making in Travancore, Madras and Hyderabad. Almost all their leaders are concentrating on the South and one of their spokesmen has declared that the party will eschew violence and wage constitutional battles through the legislatures. Though Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, the Socialist leader of Travancore, has unequivocally vetoed any understanding with the Communists, the latter have undauntedly approached him with the offer of Premiership of the state and a joint plan of action. It was only the other day that Mr. Asoka Mehta exposed the "Trojan Horse" tactics of the Communists in infiltrating into the Socialist Party in Travancore and carrying it away lock, stock and barrel. If the Socialists in Travancore are vowed to a policy of non-alliance with the Communists, what will be their positive approach towards the formation of the ministry? Though their strength is only twelve, they hold the balance of power in Cochin Travancore politics. This is, of course, not purely a local affair, but a matter for high-level parleys and negotiations on the top.

One noteworthy feature of the first elections in Free India is the general slaughter of high-ranking leaders of almost all the parties. With the exit of Messrs. Asoka Mehta, Dange, Prakasam, Dr. Ambedkar and Prof. N. G. Ranga passes away the historic pageant of the "Old Guards" whose voice swayed thousands before. This is exactly the time for a retrospect and stock-taking for he future. The final phase of the polls has marked out the Congress and the Communists as the two outstanding parties. There is no room for middle-of-the-way parties. In the ultimate analysis, the Socialists have either to merge with the Congress or get submerged by the Communists. The responsibility devolves on leaders like Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan to give a new orientation to the party in its hour of trial The K M P party is already half-liquidated. One of its wings returned to the Congress fold, while Acharya Kripalani is the lonely boy standing on the burning deck. While its partisans have made common cause with the Communists in Travancore, the Madras contingent may flirt with the "Reds" to spite the Congress. Ultimately, Mr. Prakasam, out of hatred for the Congress if not for love of the Communists, may finish the job which Acharya Kripalani began. The K.M.P. Party is more a faction than a party based on principles. In it, personalities count more than politics.

* *

Despite serious reverses, the Congress has emerged triumphant from the elections. Though it is too early to speculate on the final outcome in the states which have recently gone to the polls, the election trends have given shocks and knocks to some pet theories of Congressmen. Some defeated ministers in Madras have loudly complained that their "electoral Waterloo" is the result of prohibition and food scarcity. The Working Committee which is shortly meeting in Delhi under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should consider these complaints in full perspective and help to speed up relief measures to bring the common man within the Congress fold. A noticeable feature even in a Congress majority state like Bombay is a palpable clevage between Big Business and the premier national organisation which has often been stigmatised as the tool of the capitalists. Business magnates who often proclaimed their identity with the Congress refused to sign the Congress pledge and ran as independents opposing the Congress nominees. Their candidature was warmly canvassed and euthusiastically supported by other enterpreneurs who once formed the business brain-trust of the Congress. This may prove a broad pointer to the course which Big Business may take in future.

* *

Another unpleasant surprise is the defeat of some Working Commitee members who stood for legislatures. Though this has no special significance, the question arises as to who will be the new policy-makers of the Congress. With the death of Sardar Patel, the elevation of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the retirement of Rajaji, there is a void, and only Pandit Jawaharlal is the live-wire now, as ever before. Since Pandit Nehru is anxious to bring in new blood and ginger up the Congress organisation, much depends on the choice of the personnel to implement the new policy. The relation between the State Government and Pradesh Congress Committees in the new set-up will prove a big hurdle. Machinery has to be evolved for the smooth working of the Congress Government and the Congress organisation as a team, complementing and supplementing the activities of one another for the common good of the country. The Congress Parliamentary Board of the old regime had only eleven provinces to look after. Now there are twenty-six states, and most of them will have their own ministry after the elections. These states are in various stages of political development, and there should be a supervisory body to ensure that broad Congress policies are not flouted or whittled down in the day-to-day administration of the state. In view of the immensity of the problems confronting the country, the Congress Parliamentary Board will have to be reconstituted and armed with new powers of control and co-ordination to promote the unity of the people and uniformity in the administration. The biggest democracy in the world went to the polls for the first time, and its behaviour before the polling and after, despite the much advertised illiteracy of the electorate, was exemplary to the point of throwing the older Democracies to the shade. The voice of the people is the voice of God.

* *

The curse of caste-ism loomed large even as a side-show in the elections. In one of the constituencies, barbers numbering a few hundred promised their votes en bloc to the Congress candidate, if he would persuade scavengers on strike to resume their normal duties in the theatre of tonsorial operations. On enquiry, it was found that the strike was due to the refusal of barbers to shave men belonging to the scavanger class. If dignity of labour is recognised by all, then there is no room for caste-ism in professions and occupations and the unreasonable taboos that have emanated from olden times. In the battle between the blade and the broom, both will be losers. It is not for nothing that Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and Mahatma Gandhi held "scavenging" as a noble profession. A clean shave is as necessary as a clean sweep.

The Japanese team for the nineteenth World Table Tennis Championship arrived here yesterday. In the picture above from (left to right) are:—Hisao Kido—leader of the team, Jonic Nishimura, Shizuka Narahara, Hiraji Satoh, Tadaaki Hayashi, Narikazu Fujii and Daisuke Daimon.

JAPANESE AND HONG KONG TEAMS ARRIVE FOR WORLD TABLE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

JAPAN and Hongkong, the main Eastern contenders for world honours in the nineteenth World Table Tennis Championships beginning here next week, arrived in Bombay by air within hours of each other this afternoon.

Both are making their debuts in the championships. Whilst this is the first appearance of Hongkong in a world contest, Japan will be participating in their first world tourney since the war

The eleven-member Hongkong side came unexpectedly from Bangkok, where they changed planes. The Japanese party of seven arrived in Calcutta last evening from Hongkong where they broke journey on their way from Tokyo to Bombay the ten-day championships scheduled to open here on February 1.

En route to Bombay from Japan, the Japanese team stopped off at Hongkong and beat their hosts 2-1 in exhibition matches. Japan won in the women's singles and men's doubles events and Hongkong in the men's singles.

The Japanese were received at Santa Cruz airport by the Organising Secretary of the championships, Mr. T. D. Ranga Ramanujam, Mr. Prakash Bahadur. Treasurer T.T.R.I., and members of the Japanese Trade Agency here. A large party of Japanese residents in Bombay—men, women and children—waved an enthusiastic welcome with miniature Japanese flags at the team in the plane as the landing was being negotiated.

Mr. Hisao Kido, Vice-President of the Japanese Table Tennis Association and ex-Japanese table tennis champion, leads the side and Mr. Daisuke Daimon is its non-playing captain. The team itself comprises Japanese numbers one, two and three respectively Norikazu Fujii, Hiraji Satoh and Tadaaki Hayashi for the men's events and, for the women's events, the national champion eighteen-year old Tonie Nishimura and second ranked Shizuka Narahara, the 1950-51 champion.

Met by a team of newspapermen and cameramen at the airport Mr. Kido said that Japan had "long waited to participate in world table tennis and welcomed this opportunity of physical, technical and spiritual instruction from the top-ranking nations participating in the championships."

"We hope to strengthen the ties of friendship that exist between Japan and the nations of the world through this sport. he added.

Both Japan and Hongkong have entered the Swaythling Cup (men's team championships cup event) and the Marcel Corbillon Cup (women's team championship cup event) and have sent in entries for all the individual events as well. Japan is in Group 'C' of the Swaythling Cup draw with Viet Nam. Yugoslavia which has withdrawn from the championships was in this group. Hongkong is in Group 'B' with England and Hungary. In the Corbillon Cup event, Hongkong is in Group 'A' with England and Rumania, Japan is in Group 'B' with Austria and Hungary.

The Hong Kong Party comprises nine players (five men and four women) and two officials.

For the first time representatives of this British Colony will attend session of the International Table Tennis Federation.

The following is the men's team:—

Chung Chin Sing (Captain), Sih Su Chu (reigning champion), Fu Chi Fang (number two) Keung Wing Ning (number three), and Cheng Kwoi (number five).

The captain is Hong Kong number four. All five players work in newspaper officers.

Women's team:—

Yeung Wai Bun (Captain), and ranked number two), Wong Bik Yiu (Reigning champion), Mok Woon King (number three and 1950 champion), Wong Oi Lan (number four).

Mr. Chung Wing Kwong, President of the Hong Kong Table Tennis Association, is the manager and coach. The team is accompanied by Mr. Wong Yiu Kwan, Chairman of the HKTTA.

The arrival of this and the Japanese team brings the total number of teams which have already arrived in Bombay for the championships to five out of 31 Rumania, Hungary and Afghanistan are already here.

Sedgman And McGregor Retain Title

ADELAIDE, Jan. 26 (PTI-Reuter): Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor retained their men's doubles title of the Australian Lawn Tennis Championships here today when they beat their fellow Australians Mervyn Rose and Don Candy 6-4 7-5 6-3.

Ken Rosewall won the Australian junior title by beating the holder Lewis Hoad, 10-8 6-2.

Mrs. Thelma Long won the women's singles title, defeating Miss Helen Angwin, 6-2 6-3 in the final.

Results of Calcutta and Madras races and other sport news on page 17.

MCC's Bad Fielding Helps Hyderabad Hit 242 For 5

HYDERABAD, Jan. 26 (PTI).

VERY bad fielding on the part of the M.C.C. touring team enabled Hyderabad to score 242 for the loss of five wickets only at close of play today, the first day of their match here. An extremely lucky fourth wicket partnership of 124 in as many minutes between Ali Hussain and skipper Aibara was the solitary point of interest in an otherwise bad day's cricket all round.

Donald Carr, the visitors' captain, won the toss and put in the home side first to bat on the jute mat of the Fateh Maidan. Pace and lift varies from mat to mat and Carr followed the safe policy of allowing his men to judge the mat first.

Carr's strategy might have earned big dividends but for the lapses in the field. Carr himself not being an exemption. During the play today at least five catches were dropped.

Statham and Shackleton swung the ball well with the aid of a stiff cross wind and troubled the batsmen though the mat itself had little life in it. Ali Hussain, who scored ninety-five, was missed when he was one and later at thirty-seven, in the gully on both occasions. If either of the catches had been accepted Hyderabad might not have attained the position they had and thus look safe from defeat.

The scores were:—

HYDERABAD (1st Innings)

Sanjivi Rao b Statham 0, Qureshi b Tattersall 5, Ali Hussain c Statham b Tattersall 95, Gul Mohmed lbw Statham 10, Aibara st. Brennan b Poole 76, Nasir Ali Khan batting 23, Bobjee batting 27, Extras 6. TOTAL (for 5 wkts.) 242.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/6, 2/8, 3/49, 4/173, 5/204

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Statham 19-6-41-2, Shackleton 23-11-56-0, Tattersall 30-12-60-2, Leadbeater 102-37-0, Carr 12-2-34-0, Poole 2-0-8-1, Graveney 1-1-0-0.

Was Goddard "Talked Out" Of Test Team?

SYDNEY, Jan. 26 (PTI-Reuter): John Goddard, captain of the West Indies touring team strongly denied tonight that pressure had been brought to bear to have him drop out of the West Indies side for the Final Test against Australia.

Goddard stood down from the side when the match started yesterday and Jeff Stollmeyer took over the captaincy.

The SYDNEY MIRROR cricket correspondent Jim Mathers said "inquiry revealed that Stollmeyer and Goddard did not see eye to eye with the selection of players and it would seem that captain decided to drop himself".

R S. Whitington of the SYDNEY SUN wrote "in my opinion and despite official statements John Goddard was 'talked out' of the West Indies team by a certain 'element' in the West Indies party".

Another report said the West Indies team were disappointed when Goddard announced he would not play.

Goddard denied there was any ill feeling between himself and other selectors.

Rumours of this had spread at the Sydney cricket today soon after Goddard made his shock announcement that he would not play and that Stollmeyer would lead the side.

"I volunteered to stand down no pressure at all was brought to bear on me" said Goddard. "I am suffering from nervous exhaustion and the doctor told me this week that I have low pressure. I have also lost a lot of weight since the tour began".

Goddard said, he said the suggestion of dropping out during selection discussions, in order that the team could play an extra batsman.

Rumours first said that he wanted fast bowler Jones to play and that Rae be omitted. Also that when discussions reached a deadlock he withdrew from the team, Rae and Atkinson were included and Jones omitted.

The issue became more confused when manager Morry announced "Goddard is not feeling too well. He is well enough to play but not 100 per cent."

TWO MEET RECORDS AT LEVERS SPORTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TWO new meet records were registered in the Lever Sports Athletic meet held at the Cooperage this evening. Margaret Pinto lowered the 100 metres run record and Pullical lowered the 1,500 metres run timing.

R. L. Mercado, who won the Decathalon, won the championship for men, while his side the Engineers won the team trophy.

The following were the results:

100 M. RUN—(MEN)
Mr. R. L. Mercado 1.
Mr. S. Pereira 2.
Mr. W. P. Rasquinha 3.
Time: 12.1 seconds.
100 M. RUN—(WOMEN)
Margaret Pinto 1.
Laura D'Souza 2.
Mary D'Souza 3.

Time: 14.2 seconds. (New record)
RUNNING HIGH JUMP (MEN)
Mr. R. L. Mercado 1.
Mr. V. K. Raman 2.
Mr. W. P. Rasquinha 3.
Ht. 5' 1 3/4".
110 M. HURDLES
Mr. A. D. Morecroft 1.
Mr. Melville Stone 2.
Mr. G. P. Noronha 3.
Time: 19.4 seconds.
200 M. RUN—MEN
Mr. R. L. Mercado 1.
Mr. W. P. Rasquinha 2.
Mr. S. Pereira 3.
Time: 25.4 seconds.
RUNNING LONG JUMP (MEN)
Mr. V. K. Raman 1.
Mr. W. P. Rasquinha 2.
Mr. J. P. Clark 3.
Distance: 19' 5"
100 M. RUN—WOMEN (OPEN)
Miss Mary D'Souza 1.
Miss Beda Fernandez 2.
Miss Meena Amaral 3.
Time: 13.2 seconds.
400 M. RUN
Mr. W. P. Rasquinha 1.
Mr. N. R. Gujran 2.
Mr. Melville Stone 3.
Time: 58.9 seconds.
PUTTING THE SHOT—MEN
Mr. A. D. Morecroft 1.
Mr. R. L. Mercado 2.
Mr. Kohli 3.
Distance: 30' 2 1/2".
100 M. RUN—MEN (OPEN)
Mr. Banny Fernandez 1.
Mr. N. S. Pithawalla 2.
Mr. R. C. De Soysa 3.
Time: 11.4 seconds.
800 M. RUN—MEN
Mr. R. Rodrigues 1.
Mr. Joseph Noronha 2.
Mr. K. Balasubramanian 3.
Time: 25.2 seconds.
1500 M. RUN (OPEN)
Mr. Thompson Pulikal 1.
Mr. Yar Khan 2.
Mr. Sheena 3.
Time: 4 minutes 24.7 seconds. (New record).
400 M. RELAY (MEN)
Engineers 1.
Soapery 2.
400 M. RELAY (4x100)—WOMEN
Edible 1.
Soapery 2.
1600 M. RELAY (4x400)—MEN
Engineers 1.
Process 2.

PENALTY BULLY SEALS FATE OF STATE POLICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

LUSITANIANS SPORTS CLUB who received a severe jolting a few days back at the hands of Times of India surprised the Bombay State Police by a solitary goal but were worth many more in the Senior League at the Association ground this evening.

The winners effected four changes in their team from their last outing. S. Menezes, the Bombay goalkeeper was dropped and young Antao of the junior string took his place. Edwin D'Sa made his first appearance of the season at right back and H. Gonsalves replaced L. Woodcock who is on the injured list. P. Pereira also figured on the left wing for the first time while M. Abreau filled the inside-left berth with distinction. These changes infused new life into the side and the Police were distinctly lucky to have only a goal registered against them.

Taking the offensive from the start the Lusis kept a steady pressure on the Police defence but inaccuracy and the upright prevented them from scoring when the goalkeeper was beaten. But a penalty corner hit taken by Walter D'Souza was stopped by Simon Dias who took the ball on his body and umpire Z. D'Silva awarded a penalty bully which Maxie Vaz converted. The Lusis continued to have the better of the exchanges with each player pulling his weight. Their defence gave a splendid account of themselves. After the interval the Police improved but the Lusis still continued to dominate the exchanges and should have increased their score when Marcus Abreau had Mendonca well beaten but A. Miranda saved on the goal line and cleared.

Bombay Win 'Varsities Hockey Title

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 26 (PTI): In the finals of the South Zone Inter-Varsity Hockey Tournament Bombay defeated Nagpur by one goal to nil.

Bombay set fine pace from the start and attacking vigorously scored the first goal at the tenth minute through inside De Souza. The Bombay team combined and most of the time took the offensive.

Nagpur team was unable to assert itself and was found weak in front of the goal mouth. Lamrie Peter, Nagpur captain, was outstanding in the field and though he repeatedly stormed the Bombay goal, was unable to score. In the second half, Nagpur played an attacking game but could not score. Nagpur, however putta good show.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd's Reclamation:
5 p.m. Bombay State Police vs Young Sports (Senior League).

ECLIPSE STAKES AT THE MERCY OF THE FIDDLER

Implacable & Firdaussi Have Outstanding Chances

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Fiddler has a clearance to race and he will demonstrate his giantstrides tomorrow at Mahaluxmi in the Eclipse stakes which has only nine probable runners.

The controversial Calcutta challenger has blazed the tracks in his preparations and he has only to run to outclass his opponents. Bombay's best imported horse of the day, Our Owen, will of course, make a bold bid but his task looks extremely difficult.

Implacable and Firdaussi possess outstanding chances in the Gen. Obeidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup and the Bombay Area Cup respectively.

The following are the probable runners, riders and my selections.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE—6 Furs.

Rosy Cheeks (Cook) 8-12; Dasturi (Kheem) 8-12; Nazakat (Stevens) 8-12; Harlem Princess (Purtu Singh) 8-12; Desert Grace (Harbutt) 8-12; Kirandevi (Packham) 8-12; Pure Gold (Chavan, S.) 8-12; Homely (Cracknell) 8-12.

Desert Grace — Win
Nazakat — Next Best
if ab. Rosy Cheeks

★ ★

THE SHAHABAD PLATE—(Div. II) 1 Mile

To be ridden by Indian, Half and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

Brindia (Purtu Singh) 9-4; Happy King (Medhe) 9-2; Amarnath (—5 G. Chavan) 9-1; Double Bell (Guman) 8-12; Gay Duke (—5 Pierce) 8-11; Noorani (Hanuman S.) 8-10; Chandra Sitara (——) 8-10; Duke of Hanover (Amir A.) 8-7; Raj Mukut (Kasbekar) 8-7; Nishan (—3 Shiba) 8-7; Marble Arch (—5 Sethna) 8-7; Lily (5—Sk Ahmed) 7-6.

Amarnath — Win
Happy King — Next Best

★ ★

THE KIRKEE PLATE—(Div. II) 1 Mile

To be ridden by Indian, Half and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

Chandalekha (Chavan, S.) 9-1; Pre Catelan (—3 Kadam) 8-13; Hilaluzzaman (Kheem) 8-13; Shah of Iran (—3 Shiba) 8-9; Lucky Guard (——) 8-9; Mah Khurshid (Medhe) 8-7; My Lucky Star (——) 8-7; Anasuya (—3 Devaney, O.) 8-7; Winsome Lady (Purtu Singh) 8-7; Amarsingh (—5 G. Chavan) 8-7; Gitanjali (—7 D'Monte) 8-6); Parker Prince (—5 Pierce) 8-5; Marhaba (Mulla) 8-5; Ali Janab (Hanuman) 8-5; Al Mohalab (Kheem) 8-4; Luminary (—7 Dinkar) 8-4; Botticelli (Amir A.) 8-3; Blue Lotus (Kasbekar) 8-1.

Chandralekha — Win
Hilaluzzaman — Next Best

★ ★

THE KIRKEE PLATE—(Div. I) 1 Mile.

Furat (Kasbekar) 9-2; Forest Flame (Sumer S.) 9-1; Mustang (—5 Hayat M.) 8-3; Dilbahar (Mullane) 9-1; Bishop's Lot (—3 R. Bhosle) 8-12; Krishnakamal (Chavan, S.) 8-11; Magna Carta (Kheem Singh) 8-10; Ballynahinch (Pierce) 8-7; Chakor (Cook) 8-6; Gay Boy (—3 Kadam) 8-5; Rani Padmini (Packham) 8-2; Rafat (—3 Shiba) 8-1; Steve (—5 Purshottam) 7-13; Chandra Vilas (Harbutt) 7-11; Lerins (Antoo Y.) 7-9.

Gay Boy — Win
Chakor — Next Best
if ab. Bishop's Lot

★ ★

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA (1952)— 1-1/4 Miles.

The Fiddler (Davis) 9-10; Bear Dance (Duffy) 9-3; Priorate (Duncombe) 9-3; Eastern Sea (Stevens) 9-3; Our Owen (Cracknell) 9-3; First Royalty (Mullane) 9-0; Maharaj Pramukh (Cook) 8-8; Shan-E-Hind (Roberts) 8-5; Modesty II (Chavan, S.) 8-2.

The Fiddler — Win
Our Owen — Next Best

★ ★

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP—1-1/4 Miles

Downpour (Harbutt) 9-4; Rana Pratap (Cook) 8-4; Aawaz (Packham) 9-4; Implacable (Duffy) 9-1; Castle Street (Sethna) 8-6; Brave Prince (Devaney, O.) 9-1; Fellexia (Cracknell) 8-12; Dil-Ki-Bat (Stevens) 8-12; Samurai (——) 8-8; Gay Radha (Chavan, S.) 8-8; Maduri (Medhe, G.) 8-5; Mansoor Beg (Jagdesh) 8-4; Happy Go Lucky (Duncombe) 8-3; My Pet (——) 8-3; Beldara (Mullane) 8-2; Cocktop (Purtu Singh) 8-1; Chocolate Baby (Khallil, B.) 7-12; Usha Kiran (Roberts) 7-12; Solata (Shiba) 7-1.

Implacable — Win
Aawaz — Next Best

★ ★

THE BOMBAY AREA CUP (About) 1¼ Miles.

Majestic Way (——) 9-9; Trumpeldor (Duffy) 9-6; Rukhsana (Stevens) 9-0; Gang Bhup (Packham) 9-0; Mack (Duncombe) 8-7; Firdaussi (Harbutt) 8-6; Kotidhwaj (Chavan, S.) 8-1; Incitatus (Cracknell) 7-9; Paper Crown (Antoo Y.) 7-6; Triple Alliance (—3 Shiba) 7-3; Carpala (—5 G. Chavan) 7-3; Solid Gold (——) 7-0.

Firdaussi — Win
Incitatus — Next Best

★ ★

THE CHEMBUR PLATE—1 Mile.

Kausar (Kheem Singh) 9-2; Sir Galahad (Amir A.) 9-0; Sunny Island (—7 Shivanna) 7-5; Golden Orb (Cracknell) 8-11; Hirohito (Kasbekar) 8-11; Agni Mani (Cook) 8-10; Piarehind (Amir H.) 8-9; Greek Star (Harbutt) 8-6; Yvette (——) 8-4; Casanova (Roberts) 8-4; Mr. Rambler (Purtu Singh) 8-4; Princess Dominic (Mullane) 8-1; Don't be Silly (Duncombe) 8-2; Takaiul (Chavan, S.) 8-1; Pick Money (—7 Narsi) 7-12; Star of Iran (Damodar) 7-11; Rumbita (Medhe, G.) 7-11; Imprudence (——) 7-10; The Cavalier (——) 7-5.

Kausar — Win
Don't Be Silly — Next Best

★ ★

THE SHAHABAD PLATE—(Div. I)—1 Mile.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

Kickshaw (Antoo Y.) 9-3; Many Returns (Amir A.) 9-2; Pigeon Post (——) 8-7; Viking (Purtu Singh) 9-0; Cookie (—3 Kadam) 8-13; Sushama (——) 8-13; Chandra Mahal (—3 Devaney, O.) 8-10; Robert Moori (—3 R. Bhosle) 8-8; Rebecca (—5 Sethna) 8-7; Galloper (——) 8-4; Chhoti Begum (—) 8-4; Sheesh Mahal (Kasbekar) 8-3; Gipsy Flower (—3 Shiba) 8-3.

Many Returns — Win
Kickshaw — Next Best

★ ★

CHOICE TREBLE
The Fiddler
Implacable
Firdaussi

★ ★

FLUKES
Beldara
Piarehind

Bihar Assured Of Victory

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

Bihar was assured of victory in their East Zone semi-final clash with Assam in the All-India Inter-Schools Cricket Championship at the end of the first day's play today.

Assam, batting first, were skittled out for 104 runs, and in reply Bihar had lost four wickets for 230 runs at close.

Scores were:

ASSAM: 104 (D. Thakur 22, T. Nath 18, P. Dutt 17, B. Singh 17, G. Das 16, T. Banerjee four for 33, H. Moitra three for 21, S. Sanyal one for 6).

BIHAR: 230 for 4 (S. Sanyal 53 A. Chakravarthy batting 53, Y. Bikram batting 36, T. Roy 35. A Shakar 2 for 46).

PAKISTAN PLAYERS FOR COLOMBO

KARACHI, Jan. 25 (PTI):—Three Pakistani test cricketers will fly from here to Colombo on February 13 to play for the Commonwealth against the touring M. C. C. team. The match commences on February 16.

The three Pakistanis are: Pakistan skipper Hafeez Kardar, Imtiaz Ahmed and Fazal Mahmood.

AUSSIES CONSOLIDATE POSITION IN FIFTH TEST

Lead Of 254 Over W. Indies With Six Wickets Standing

SYDNEY, January 26 (PTI-Reuter).

AUSTRALIA led West Indies by 254 runs with six second innings wickets remaining on the second day of the fifth and last test here.

The West Indies, sixty-four for nine overnight in reply to Australia's first innings total of 116 were all out soon after the start today for 78.

With a first innings lead of thirty-eight, the Australians consolidated their position by scoring 216 for four wickets before bad light stopped play for the day, 20 minutes early.

After their fast bowlers had finished off the West Indies innings—Miller five for 26 and Bill Johnston three for 25—Australia were given a good start in their second innings by their new openers, Colin McDonald and George Thomas. They put on fifty-five—the best opening stand for Australia in two seasons.

This was followed by a second wicket stand of 83 in 89 minutes by McDonald and Lindsay Hassett. McDonald was bowled by Ramadhin for sixty-two. It was the highest score by an opening batsman in the present series.

Hassett who survived some confident leg appeal, was joined by Miller while 64 were added in a fast fourth wicket partnership. Miller was in grand form in spite of the poor light and made 41 of the first fifty scored in 46 minutes with Hassett.

He drove and pulled with great power and delighted the crowd which had earlier been calling for action.

Hassett made sixty-four before being caught by Worrell off Valentine.

The incoming batsman, Hole, then appealed against the light. The sky had been overcast all day and light had become worse towards the end of the day.

Score-Board

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings) .. 116

WEST INDIES (1st Inings)

A. Rae c Langley b Johnston 11, J. Stollmeyer lbw Johnston 10, C. Walcott b Lindwall 1, E. Weekes c Langley b Lindwall 0, R. Christiani c and b Miller 7, F. Worrell b Miller 6, G. Gomez b Miller 11, D. Atkinson b Miller 6, S. Guillen not out 13, S. Ramadhin b Johnston 0, A. Valentine c Langley b Miller 6. Extras 7. TOTAL 78.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-17, 3-18, 4-34, 5-34, 6-51, 7-56, 8-59, 9-60, 10-78.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Lindwall 8-1-20-2, Johnston 14-2-25-3, Miller 7.6-1-26-5.

AUSTRALIA (2nd Innings)

McDonald b Ramadhin 62, Thomas hit wicket b Worrell 28, Hassett c Worrell b Valentine 64, Harvey c Guillen b Worrell 8, Miller batting 49, Hole batting 0. Extras 5. TOTAL (for 4 wkts.) 216.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-55, 2-138, 3-152, 4-216.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Worrell 16-2-62-2, Gomez 12-1-42-0, Atkinson 8-0-25-0, Ramadhin 17-6-34-1, Valentine 12.7-1-48-1.

QUEENSLAND OUT FOR 220 RUNS

BRISBANE, Jan. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Victoria, holders of the trophy dismissed Queensland for 220 on the first day of their Sheffield Shield match today and scored seven runs without loss before stumps were drawn.

Queensland made an indifferent start when W. Grout was clean bowled for two with the score only nine, but F. Toovey and A. Sanders engaged in a century stand in 139 minutes. Toovey reached 54 and Sanders 49, but three wickets fell quickly for the score to read 113 for four. Then only Colin McCool (41) offered resistance and the tailenders were dismissed cheaply. Ken Archer failed again, being bowled for three. The pitch appeared easy paced, but Cordner (two for thirty-seven) managed to get plenty of pace with his fast leftarm deliveries. Alan Dick (three for 38), and Jack Hill (three for 53) had the best bowling figures.

FAITH IN DEMOCRACY

(Continued from Page 3)

mon objective. the ideal of building up the country seems somewhat vague and in the way of doing it there are various creeds and schools. But it is precisely here that the democratic method must provide a clue and serve as a pointer. We have to follow the path of persuasion and co-operation, not coercion and violence. We must have knowledge and understanding and a respect for individual personality. Service and mutual aid have to replace greed and distrust if the democratic way is to succeed. Social reconstruction has to appeal to the finer and more generous instincts of men, not to envy and hatred. Heroic methods and short-cuts are likely to have results sometimes precisely the opposite of what are intended. When once a democratic method is abandoned, there is no knowing what forces may be generated.

It is easy to castigate democracy. But as Prof. Laski remarked, if you can destroy the case for democracy in twenty minutes, you can destroy the case for any other system of government in five. We have been having during the last few weeks a unique experiment of the working of parliamentary democracy through the general elections. Even sceptics have to acknowledge that the growth of political consciousness has been remarkable and by and large, the elections have been conducted with discipline and decorum which are full of promise for the future.

It is not only democracy but we, too, who are on our trial. For, as Bernard Shaw observed, democracy cannot rise above the level of the human material of which its voters are made. Democratic planning has to be concerned not only with material resources but also the human element, and not the least, our own inner powers. We must restore the idea of quality in an age concerned with quantitative estimates and indices and figures.

As has been well said, we must have the serenity to accept the things we cannot change, courage to change the things we can and the wisdom to see the difference. If we must accept the inevitable let us not regard the existing orders as though it is a law of Nature.

FAITH IN THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE MUST BE RATIONAL AND POSITIVE AND CREATIVE; IT MUST INSPIRE US TO FUNCTION IN A MANNER WHICH IS DYNAMIC, NOT MECHANICAL.

The democratic way does not mean an acceptance of STATUS QUO, it only insists on the change being peaceful and on transformation being by consent. Let there be no mistake about this.

Unless democracy can generate a social purpose, give a sense of unity and harmony and provide a method and technique for continuous improvement in the condition of the mass of people, it cannot survive in an under-developed country. National sovereignty and political independence are essential and vital but they are not enough.

No longer will people be satisfied by seeing their countrymen merely in seats of power, no longer will they accept poverty and gross inequality and chronic unemployment as divinely ordained. The determination of the common man to better himself is a fact which political systems have to accept.

Our generation cannot hope to enter the Promised Land; all we can hope for is to strive and succeed in setting firmly the feet of our children on the road at whose end our destination lies. We shall not falter if we have a faith that gives us hope and exhilaration in the great adventure of the years to come.

—A. I. R. Broadcast.

BOMBAY RACES

Third Day — Sunday 27th January 1952

Chief Event

The Eclipse Stakes Of India 1952

The General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup

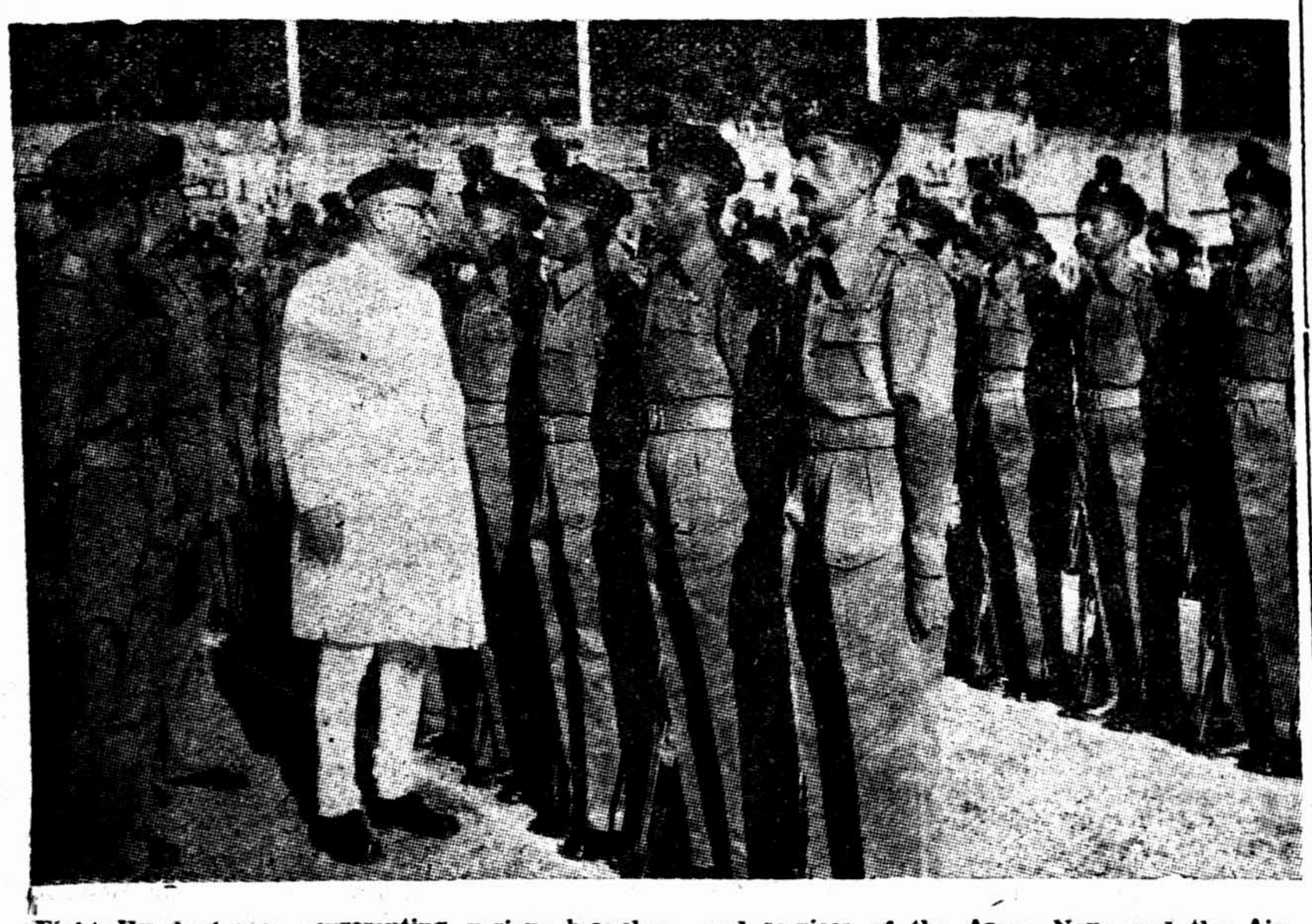
The Bombay Area Cup

DAY ENTRANCE

GENTS .. .. .. Rs. 5/8
LADIES .. .. Rs. 3/8
2ND ENCLOSURE .. Rs. 3/8

ZERO HOUR IN EGYPT

REPUBLIC DAY PARADE IN CITY



Eight Hundred men representing various branches and services of the Army, Navy and the Air Force together with men and women drawn from the Bombay Police, the Police (women wing), the Home Guards (women wing) and the Home Guards took part in the Republic Day Parade in Bombay. Picture shows H.E. Raja Maharaj Singh, the Gover nor of Bombay inspecting the parade.

Tragedy Mars R. Day Gaiety

Red Guests For R. Day

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (UPA): Deputy Foreign Minister Valere Gorin led the list of 300 Red guests attending a reception at the Indian Embassy, given by Charge d'Affairs, Y. D. Gundevia on Saturday on the occasion of India's Republic Day.

Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky, enroute to Moscow from Paris, was expected to arrive later in the afternoon.

Heads of all diplomatic missions, including the United States, British and Chinese Ambassadors have accepted the invitation.

Unlike the usual diplomatic receptions, this was nonalcoholic, since the Indians serve nothing but tea and fruit juices.

Republic Day Awards

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 On the occasion of Republic Day, the Government of India have granted honorary commissions to selected junior commissioned officers on the active list and honorary ranks to retired junior commissioned and non-commissioned officers in recognition of their exceptionally distinguished and loyal service

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH
NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Previous Closing	41.89
Today's Opening	41.95
Difference	+6
Today's Closing	41.95
Difference	+6

Deferred at 9-0 P.M. Rs. 1915/17-8.

Stop Press

Dr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, Bihar Finance Minister was elected to the Bihar Assembly from Nabinagar defeating his five rivals.

Watery Grave For Many In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26 (UPI). **THE jubilation of the Republic Day was marred by a grim tragedy this afternoon. Six dead bodies were recovered from the Ganges, and it is not yet ascertained how many persons met with a watery grave.**

India's flagship, 7,039-ton cruiser INS 'Delhi' is anchored at the Princep Ghat moorings in the Ganges, since last Sunday morning. It has since been joined by INS 'Rana' of the 11th destroyer Flotilla. The ships were open to visitors on Republic Day.

In the afternoon a large number of people, particularly, went to see INS 'Delhi' and 'Rana'. Suddenly some people rushed forward to be the first on board the ships, and the railing of a jetty gave way. A number of people fell down into the Ganges. Children lost their balance and were pushed into the river by the crowds standing behind them in their efforts to go ahead

PLUNGED TO DEATH

Several of those who fell into the river swam to the shore, but others were drowned. Many were washed away by the river's current. Immediately expert divers were requisitioned. After two hours, the divers could recover six dead bodies and nobody knew yet how many of the crowd had met a watery grave.

By the evening, several thousand people collected near the Princep Ghat, many of them wailing and making anxious enquiries about their children, relations and friends, who had gone out sight-seeing on this festive day.

The exact number of dead is not yet known,, but till 8-15 p.m. eight dead bodies were recovered. Naval officers gave first aid to the injured and six were sent to hospital. Among the dead, two are women and one a child.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed at the Princep Ghat this evening. Two brothers had gone to see the flagship I.N.S. 'Delhi' and

(Continued on page 14)

TRUMAN'S GREETINGS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman today sent his greetings to the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad on the occasion of India's Republic Day.

President Truman's message said: "On this national holiday of India, the people of the United States join me in sending to Your Excellency and to the people of India sincere good wishes and felicitations."

NEPAL TOWARDS NORMALCY

KATHMANDU, Jan. 26 (PTI): The Nepalese capital is settling down to normally. The Home Ministry today has relaxed a series of restrictions. The night curfew which was imposed between 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. during the last three days is now made applicable from 9-30 p.m. to 6-30 a.m.

The Air Services between India and Nepal which were suspended from January 23 are to be resumed from tomorrow. Restrictions on the issue of passports from the capital have also been lifted from today.

However, official circles seem to be concerned over the law and order situation outside the capital since the "rebel" leader, Dr. K. I. Singh, with his associate, Ramprasad Rai, is still at large with some armed followers.

The state army has been deployed in strategic position to meet any eventualities.

ATOMIC ARTILLERY ENVISAGED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (UPI-AFP): Senator Brien MacMahon, Chairman of the Congressional Atomic Energy Commission, predicted today that the United States would soon replace its "conventional" army by an army of specialists equipped with a range of Atomic weapons.

He said that instead of millions of uniformed men whose up-keep was extremely expensive, the United States would soon have groups of specialists with batteries of atomic artillery, as well as planes, submarines and aircraft carriers propelled by nuclear energy.

Referring to the new development programme for American atomic industry, Senator MacMahon said it would give the United States such a superiority that the Soviets would not dare to attack for at least several years. The new development programme would shortly be submitted to the Congress, he added.

Farouk Proclaims Martial Law

SEQUEL TO ANTI-BRITISH FLARE-UP

CAIRO, JANUARY, 26 (PTI-Reuter).

ANTI-BRITISH rallies and demonstrations rocked Cairo today, as Anglo-Egyptian crisis hit a breaking point.

The volcano of Egyptian 'Liberation' struggle which had been smouldering for fourteen weeks may erupt before dusk tomorrow, engulfing the entire Middle East and setting off one of the gravest global crisis of post-War era.

Political and diplomatic observers here were convinced otday that, in the face of mounting popular indignation against Britain, the Egyptian Government will either break off diplomatic relations with Britain and order the expulsion of British subjects, or face a grave internal crisis, says Sivram, P. T. I. Correspondent at Cairo.

These observers also consider a move to extend military operations by one side or the other as another logical sequel to the next turn for the worse in Anglo-Egyptian dispute.

In any event, they agree this ancient land which is the pivot of Middle East and the Muslim world is confronted with a major unheaval of unforeseeable proportions and unpredictable consequences.

Yesterday's battle of Ismailia in which the British Forces equipped with tanks and armoured cars attacked police headquarters and killed 46 Egyptian policemen and officers, wounded 71 and captured abuot 1,000 has touched off today's flare up.

The Ismailia fighting seems to have changed the course of events not only in the Suez Canal zone, but also in the over-all Anglo-Egyptian relations.

Many observers fear that it has forced the pace of events to a stage in which compromise and conciliation are rendered extremely difficult. These observers believe that, barring a major surprise, a large-scale Anglo-Egyptian showdown is now imminent.

The foreign community in Cairo and Alexandria, especially Britons, were stricken with a feeling of anxiety and suspense, as the situation seemed getting out of hand.

While the peace of the graveyard prevailed in the battle scarred Ismailia, frenzy of what looked like a major anti-British "jehad" filled the streets of Cairo.

Usually well informed sources believe that in the present emotional frenzy of the population, the WAFD Government will be forced to take drastic decisions at a fateful meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow, failing which its position might become untenable.

On the other hand, they feel that unseen hands may try to dissuade the government from any move which might mean a national suicide and decide on other measures to surmount the high explosive situation which is developing fast.

SEQUEL TO RIOTS

ISMAILIA, Jan. 26 (PTI-Reuter): King Farouk put Cairo under martial law today after violent anti-British and anti-Royalist riots, according to a message from the British Embassy received at General Erskin's headquarters here tonight.

The Embassy said the proclamation followed a request by the Egyptian Government.

Cold Stream Guards For Cairo

NICOSIA, Jan. 26 (UPI-AFP): The first battalion of Coldstream Guards at its arrival here was told to remain alert for departure to the Suez Canal Zone, well-informed circles said.

Meanwhile lorries were carrying men of the Scots battalion from their nearby camps.

A special conference of high-ranking military officers also took place today following the receipt of an urgent message from the Suez zone.

British Fleet For Suez

GIBRALTER, Jan. 26 (UPA): Units of the British Home Fleet started arriving here Saturday, as 20 American warships steamed west for exercises in the Mediterranean.

Units of the British Mediterranean Fleet were ordered from Malta to sail in the direction of the Suez Canal Friday.

Still Hypothetical

PARIS, Jan. 26 (PTI): **An Egyptian Delegation spokesman said here today that reports of a rupture of Anglo-Egyptian diplomatic relations were still "hypothetical" and would remain so until a cabinet meeting tomorrow.**

CAIRO, A CHARRED CITY

Huge clouds of dense black smoke blanketed Cairo late today, after thousands of anti-British rioters had raced through the streets setting fire to cinemas, the British Turf Club, Casino, petrol stations and shops.

Several were injured, when the police opened fire with buck-shot on crowds looting and shooting in Kasr El Nil.

Tens of thousands demonstrated as an aftermath to yesterday's Ismailia battle.

They included thousands of students spurred on by green bereted Khaki clad "liberation battalion" members.

As they ran through fashionable main thoroughfares chanting anti-British slogans and firing one building after another, gangs of hooligans swept down the side street, smashing windows.

At least three cinemas were set on fire. A flaming torch was tossed into the British Turf Club and set that blazing, and the great glass frontage of the beautiful Egyptian owned Badia Casino in Opera Square was smashed.

British overseas airways planes

(Continued on page 16)

CONGRESS SUCCESSES CONTINUE

Majority In Sight In Saurashtra

CHIEF MINISTERS OF RAJASTHAN & MADHYA BHARAT DEFEATED

Having already obtained over-all majorities in Himachal Pradesh, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Delhi, the Congress was faring well in Saurashtra, Mysore, Assam and Orissa, from where election results continued to pour in on Republic Day.

In Saurashtra Congress was in a particularly comfortable position having secured 27 seats, yielding only five to opponents. Just Four seats are needed for a majority while 28 results have yet to be declared.

Two most notable defeats of the day were those of Mr. Jai Narain Vyas, Chief Minister of Rajasthan who was defeated in the Jalore Constituency by a candidate of the Rama Rajya Parishad; Jain, Chief Minister of Madh Jain, Chief Minister of Madhya Bharat who lost to a Hindu Mahasabha Candidate.

CONGRESS GETS GOOD START

BANGALORE, Jan. 26 (PTI): Congress candidates came out successful with large majorities in 15 Mysore State Assembly election results announced here today. The party, according to an authoritative source, has, in addition, swept the polls in Bangarpet Constituency, where the Chief Minister, Mr. K. C. Reddy is reported to have secured 10,759 votes out of a total of 16,663 votes polled, defeating a Socialist and five independents candidates.

According to unofficial but authoritative sources, however, the Congress suffered a reverse in the defeat of Mr. T. Subramanian, former President of the Mysore Constituent Assembly, at the hands of the President of Mysore K.M.P. Party. Mr. B. Huche Gowda.

The Socialist Party Headquarters here also claimed success for its candidate, Mr. S. Gopala Gowda, against the Congress nominee, Mr. Baduri Narayana, from the Sagar-Hosnagar Assembly Constituency.

The House of the People seat declared today was won by Mr. N. Kesava Iyengar, the Congress candidate, all of whose six opponents lost their deposits. They included the President of the Mysore State Socialist party, Mr. C. G. K. Reddy.

The successful Congress candidates for the Assembly included Mr. T. Mariappa, Mysore's Home Minister, who defeated a Jan Sangh, a Socialist and two independent candidates.

Both the parliamentary seats announced so far have gone to the Congress.

Mr. H. S. Rudrappa, a sitting Congress Member of Parliament, has been elected to the State Assembly.

Jap Metal Plates For Russia

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (PTI-Reuter): A Japanese private firm has signed an agreement to ship 16,000 dollars worth of metal plates to Soviet Russia, the Kyodo News Agency reported.

The agency said it was the first Japanese-Russian trade contract permitted since the end of the war.

In Bihar the Local Self-Government Minister Pandit Binodanand Jha was unseated by a Forward Bloc candidate from Deoghar Constituency.

Mr. Jai Narain Vyas is also contesting a seat for State Assembly from Jodhpur city "B" constituency for which the result is vet to be announced.

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, leader of the K.M.P. Party in Saurashtra was unseated from the State Legislative Assembly by a Congress candidate from Junagadh constituency according to information received by the Congress Committee here.

Mr. Adva (Congress) Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly won the seat from Muhuva Taluka Assembly Constituency while Mrs. Pushpaben Mehta (Congress) former member of the Congress Working Committee was returned today from Veraval town.

Hyderabad Reds Score

HYDERABAD, Jan. 26 (PTI). The Peoples Democratic Front annexed two seats, the results of which were announced here today. With 167 results declared so far. The Congress has now a majority of 11 seats over all the other Political parties and Independents

Mr. Krishniah won the Khammam general seats, defeating a congressite, socialist and independent who all forfeited their deposits. Another Peoples Democratic Front nominee won the reserved seat for the same constituency against a Congressite a Socialist and a Schedule Castes Federation nominee all of whom also lost their deposits.

PARIS, Jan. 26, (PTI-Reuter): Greece has asked the United Nations Sub-Commission on the Balkans to send observers immediately to the Greek frontier, it was revealed here yesterday.

Opposition Majority

MADRAS, Jan. 26 (PTI): The Congress party's over all strength in the 375-member State Assembly tonight was 126 seats as against 177 secured by the combined opposition.

Eight results were announced overnight and two today of which the Congress gained seven, Communists two and Independents one.

Today being a holiday, counting took place at few places. No results were announced to the House of People.

Results for 72 seats have to be declared yet. Of these Congress needs 62 seats for an absolute majority.

Communist M. L. A. Released On Bail

ERNAKULAM, Jan. 26 (PTI): Mr. Chelat Achuta Menon, a prominent communist leader of Travancore-Cochin, appeared in public this morning after being underground for more than four years but was arrested a few hours later under section 120, Cr. P.C., for making a 'seditious speech' at Ernakulam four years ago.

Hundreds of men and women had gathered with garlands to greet Mr. Menon.

Shouts of 'Comrade Achuta Menon ki jai were raised as Mr. Menon was arrested and taken in a jeep.

Mr. Achuta Menon won the Travancore-Cochin Assembly seat from Trichur in the general elections in a keen contest against five opponents.

Mr. Chelat Achuta Menon, Communist who was arrested at Trichur this afternoon as he made his appearance in public, was produced before the special First Class Magistrate, Ernakulam.

Mr. Menon was later released on bail for Rupees 10,000 and two sureties of the like amount with a condition that he should report once in a week before the special First Class Magistrate, Ernakulam.

Truman Firm

WASHINGTON, Jan 26, (PTI-Reuter): President Truman reaffirmed yesterday his intention to nominate an ambassador to the Vatican.

He said he had no intention of again deciding a personal representative to the Vatican and it was for the U. S. Senate to decide for or against an ambassador.

Latest Tally

The following is the party position at Saturday-Sunday midnight in the various states—excluding those which have completed their account

MADRAS (375)

Congress, 126; Communists, 45; K.M.P.P., 32; Krishikar Lok, 10; Socialists 10; S.C.F., 2; Forward Bloc, 3; Independents, 48 and State Parties, 27. Total 303.

MYSORE (79)

Congress, 25; Socialists, 2; K.M.P.P one. Total 28.

PEPSU

Congress, 8; Akalis, 7; K.M.P.P. one; Jan Sangh, one; Communist one; Independent, three.

WEST BENGAL

Congress, 68; Communists, ten; K.M.P.P., four; Forward Bloc, one Jana Sangh three; F. B. Marxists five, others, three; Independents eight, Hindu Mahasabha eight.

ORISSA

Congress, 45; Gana Tantra Parishad, 15; Socialists, nine; Independent Peoples Party, four; Communists, two. Forward Bloc, one; Independents, 13; Total 89.

BIHAR

Congress, 35; Socialists, 7; Independents, three; Janata, two; Tharkhand, three; Forward Bloc one; Ganatantra Parishad. one; total 52.

BHOPAL (30)

Congress, 11; Jan Sangh, one, Hindu Mahasabha, one; and Independent one. Total 14.

MADHYA PRADESH

Congress, 157; K.M.P.P. , six; R.R.P., two; Socialists, one; Peasants and workers, one; Independents, 18. Total 185.

MADHYA BHARAT

Congress, 39, Hindu Mahasabha four; Jana Sangh, three; Socialists, three; R.R.P. one and Independents, three. Total 53.

HYDERABAD

Congress, 89; P.D.F. 41; Socialists, 10; Peasants and Workers, nine; Scheduled Castes Federation, five; Independents, 13.

SAURASHTRA

Congress, 27; Socialists, 2; Khedut Sangh, one and Independents two. Total 32.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Congress 108; Socialists, two; Communists and Allies, 13; K.M.P.P., four; S.C.F., one, T.T.N.C., one; P. and W. Party, one; Commonweal, three; Independents, 14; other parties, 4. Total 152.

'Wanted' Red Arrested

BETTIAH, (Champaran), Jan. 25. (PTI): Mr. Abdullah the Communist leader of Champaran District who had gone underground while under parole and for whose arrest the State Government had announced a reward of Rupees five hundred was taken into custody here by the police. The arrest was effected at the Communist Party office while a meeting of Communist election workers was being held.

Celebrations In Capital

VAMPIRES SCOUR THE SKIES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (PTI):— Watched by thousands, President Rajendra Prasad today took the salute at the traditional Republic Day parade. All arms of the Indian army and contingents of the navy and air force and the territorial army, the police and the national cadet corps took part in the parade.

Twenty-one jet-propelled vampires—the largest number yet seen in the Indian skies on any ceremonial occasion—and eighteen four-engined heavy liberator bombers participated in the fly past.

Then followed a cultural pageant of tractor-drawn tableaux and colourfully dressed young men and women depicted the varied yet common culture of India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin.

Among those present on the occasion were the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and others.

The President arrived in state in a coach-and-six, escorted by his mounted body guard carrying red and white pennants on their lances. As the body guard gave the national salute, the national flag was broken on the mast and artillery fired a thirty-one gun salute. Massed band played the national anthem.

The Republic Day parade then marched past, headed by the armoured corps. In between salutes, the President sat on a gilded chair and under the protecting shade of the ceremonial red and gold umbrella.

More than four thousand guests attended this evening President Rajendra Prasad's 'at home' at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

In Bombay, Madras and other state headquarters special parades were held and the Governors took the salute.

VIET MINH BUILD UP BROKEN

SAIGON, Jan. 25. (PTI-Reuter): French Union forces, with air artillery support have broken up new Viet Minh concentrations in Indo-China, about 30 miles southwest of Hanoi, according to a French Headquarters claim today.

The Headquarters said that the French found Viet Minh hilly jungle country southwest of "Route Coloniale Sid" a 45 mile long road supplying Hao Binh, at the western end of the Tonkin Delta bridgehead.

Viet Minh Men Blow Up A Train

SAIGON, Jan. 25. (PTI-Reuter): Viet Minh forces blew up a Saigon-Mytho train yesterday. The driver was killed and seven passengers injured. Viet Nam police reported today.

Minister Forfeits Deposit

CUTTACK, Jan. 28 (PTI): Five more results of the Orissa Assembly elections were announced today making the total so far declared to 89.

Of these the Congress has secured 45.

The Revenue Minister, Mr. Sadashiv Tripathi, was returned with a majority of over 20,000 votes over his immediate rival, Mr. Ramachanera Chaudhuri (Ganatantra Parishad).

Details are now received of the results in Bolangir constituency in which Mr. Nandakishore Misra (Ganatantra Parishad) secured 32,058 votes against 5,744 secured by L. S. G. Minister Mr. Kapilesw Prasad Nanda, who forfeited his deposit.

The Rajabahadur of Khallikote was returned to [illegible] Khallikote [illegible] tuency on an [illegible]dependent ticket.

Jodhpur Ruler Killed In Crash

PILOT BURNT TO DEATH AS PLANE CAUGHT FIRE

JAIPUR, Jan. 26 (PTI).

THE MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR WAS KILLED IN AN AIR-CRASH THIS EVENING.

THE PLANE CRASH LANDED NEAR JAWAI BUND ABOUT 60 MILES AWAY FROM JODHPUR AND CAUGHT FIRE.

THE MAHARAJA, THE PILOT AND ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE PARTY WERE BURNT TO DEATH

Details of the crash were not available.

The Commissioner of Jodhpur has rushed to the scene of accident.

The Rajpramukh of Rajasthand, the Maharaja of Jaipur, the Regional Commissioner Mr. M. K. Bhide, The Chief Secretary of Rajasthan, Mr. S. W. Shiveshwarkar and the Inspector General of Police Mr. N. C. Misra are flying tomorrow to attend the funeral, which will take place at Jodhpur with full military honours.

The 28-year old Maharaja was seeking election to Parliament and Rajasthan State Assembly from two constituencies in his former state.

The results are yet to be announced.

In the State Assembly contest he was oppose dby the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Mr. Jainarain Vyas.

TUNISIA'S 10-DAY TOLL OF DEATH REACHES 69

Strong Reinforcements Arrive From France

TUNIS, January 26 (UPA).

STRONG French reinforcements arrived in Tunnisia by rail and road early Saturday as Nationalist unrest bated in an apparent response to French bids for peaceful talks.

Two further killings brought the ten-day total of known dead to 69.

An estimated 2,500 troops arrived from Algiers and France to buttress 20,000 troops, militiamen and police who had been hard-pressed to keep the situation in hand

Six hundred Guards and mobilies arrived from Bizarte on the cruiser "Georges Legueis". Troops patrolled streets all over the country arresting potential trouble-makers and preventing crowds from gathering.

In Cairo Sheikh Mohammed Daraz, Rector of Al Azhar University protested by cable to the United Nations against the French action in Tunisia in the name of the Arab and Muslim Congress. He urged Arab and Moslem delegations in the United Nations to defend the Tunisian cause.

FOREIGN TROOPS MUST QUIT LIBYA

Egypt Calls On U.N. To Set 6-Month Time Limit

PARIS, Jan. 25. (PTI-Reuter): Egypt today called on the United Nations to seek the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Libya within six months and asked that all foreign military bases should be handed over to the Libyan authorities.

The demand came in the form of a resolution to the Special (Ad Hoc) Political Committee now discussing the new Kingdom of Libya.

Egyptian delegate Monsim Mostafa bey. opening the debate today, accused Britain of imposing a "superannuated and outdated colonial system" of Libya.

Mr. R. K. Nehru of India said his country was united with Libya by the blood that had been shed by Indian soldiers there.

Time and again they had borne the brunt of the fighting and formed the spearhead of attacks that broke up German and Italian resistance.

Mr. Nehru said that Indian and Pakistan blood had mingled on Libya soil "for these soldiers of the old Indian Army were comrades in arms who lived and died together".

Mr. Nehru said he recognised the force of arguments brought against the presence of foeign troops on Libyan territory.

But he said: "My delegation feels that this is a matter which must be left to the good sense and adjustment of the Libyan people".

Mr. Nehru said that the Indian delegation would strongly support the admission of Libya to the United Nations.

INTERVENTION IN TUNISIAN DISPUTE

KARACHI, January 26 (PTI-Reuter): The Pakistan Prime Minister, Khwaja Nazimuddin, said yesterday he had received a cable from the Tunisian neo-Destour party asking him to intervene in the dispute between Tunisia and France.

Asked if he had made any move to intervene, Khwaja Nazimuddin said: "The matter is being dealt with by the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Mohammed Zafrullah Khan."

Mr. Nazimuddin, who was leaving Karachi for a ten-day tour of east Pakistan, added that the question of raising the issue before the United Nations Security Council would also be decided by the Foreign Minister.

Abdullah For Paris

BOMBAY, Jan. 26 (UPI): "We are not under any obligation to the United Nations nor are our decision subject to the directive of the Security Council," said Sheik Mohammed Abdulla, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, in an interview prior to his departure by air for Paris this afternoon.

He was accompanied by Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Attorney-General for India.

EXPLOITATION MUST END

H. P. Mody's Republic Day Appeal

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

Mr. H. P. Mody, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, said here in a Republic Day broadcast today that the day's celebrations would have little meaning if anti-social forces were allowed to continue unchecked. The governor attributed the "deterioration of ethical standards and shameless exploitation of the needs of the people by unscrupulous elements" as the cause that had aggravated the situation with regard to failure in making the common man happy.

"All these are manifestations of a moral disorder which we have to face with determination to find a remedy," he added.

Mr. Mody referred to the elections and said that the peace and orderliness with which it had so far proceeded was a tribute alike to the efficiency of the election machinery and the character of the people. The governor hoped that when the new legislatures began to Function there would be a more realistic appreciation than before of the magnitude of the tasks that faced the country.

11 PASSENGERS INJURED

Janata Express Derailed

SURAT, January 26.

Twelve passengers received minor injuries when six Bogies of the Janata Express coming from Delhi to Bombay were derailed at Rantaj near Dohad this afternoon.

The injured were given prompt first aid and they proceeded their destination by a substitute train.

The substitute train consisting of four bogies arrived in Surat at 8 p.m., three hours dehind the scheduled time.

Through communications are expected to be restored by 6-00 p.m. tomorrow.

The Frontier Mail which left Delhi this morning was diverted to the Central Railway via Nagda and Ujjain. The down Frontier Mail this evening was diverted over the Central Railway to Delhi.

The Meerut Express leaving Bombay tonight and the Janata Express which left Delhi this evening will be transhipped at the site of the accident. The Ratlam-Baroda half passenger due to leave Ratlam at 11-35 hours tonight will be cancelled. The Baroda-Ratlam fast mixed which left Baroda at 5-45 p.m. today terminated at the Doghra station.

The injured were given prompt first aid and they proceeded to their destination by a substitute train.—(PTI).

Flag Hoisting At Children's Home

Shri Eruch Rustomji Golwalla performed the flag hoisting ceremony on Saturday morning at the B. J. Children's Home, Matunga.

Smt. Deshpande, the superintendent of the home, introduced Shri Golwalla as one of the most enthusiastic member of the Executive Committee of the home, after which Shri Golwalla hoisted the National flag and addressed the gathering. He impressed upon the children the need for following Mahatma Gandhi's teachings.

Worst Plight Of Indians In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 26 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. J. M. Dadoo, President of the South African Indian Congress said that the plight of Indians in South Africa was more serious today than at any time since they arrived in the Union.

"The operation of the Group Areas Act wil mean life without hope and purpose for Indians" he said in his inaugural address to the twentieth session of the Congress here last night and called on the Congress to guide the Indian people in South Africa "so that we may save ourselves from impending debacle."

Dr. S. Molema, President of the African National Congress, leading organisation of Africans in South Africa opened the session He mentioned a plan, adopted by the South African Congress, aimed at denying unjust laws in South Africa.

He said "efforts which have been to bring about collaboration in friendship and esteem among different groups of oppressed people cannot be too highly commended. I call on all non-Europeans—Indians, Africans and coloured people of mixed race to unite against the spate of vicious repressive, differential legislation which successive Parliament seem to view with each other in dishing out."

Malan Feels Injured

CAPETOWN, Jan. 26, (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Daniel Malan said here today there was a bloc in the United Nations who had "set themselves upon South Africa as a target.

The bloc was composed of non-European countries, mostly under the leadership of India, he told the House of Assembly.

"That bloc stands together. Their aim is to see that division between Europeans and non-European is removed throughout the world.

"They have set themselves upon South Africa as a target. We are their prey. That is the dangerous position which has been created".

Dr. Malan, who was speaking during a debate on an opposition motion of no-confidence in his Nationalist Government, said the non-European population of the Union was being stirred up "by Communists and Liberalists" and this was being done "from overseas".

"Its only cry is that the South African Government oppresses non-Europeans and commits injustices towards them", he said.

'But the policy which the Government follows in South Africa —a multi-racial country—is the best and most just in the circumstance.

OIL EXPLORATION IN INDIA

Best Deposits Are In East Assam

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (PTI): The best prospects of digging oil in India were in the eastern parts of Assam in Gigboi, Mr. Percy Evans, chief geologist Burma Shell Oil Company, said here today in a lecture on "oil exploration in India". Dr. K. S. Krishnan, the well known scientist, presided

Speaking under the auspices of the National Institute of Sciences at the Delhi University hall, Mr. Evans said the southern part of Assam provided only the next best prospects. In the rest of India, he added, the prospects of finding oil were "very poor"

Petroleum, he said, had its origin in the decomposition of organic material in sediments, as a result of the absence of oxygen. The migration of oil into porus sandbeds above the water occurred in such cases, enabling the geologist to locate the site with his "numerous tools of trade".

I.A.S. Exam. Results: The Lucky 59

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25, (PTI).

THE following is the order of merit of the candidates who have obtained the first 59 places on the result of the Examination for the Indian Administrative Service held by the Union Public Service Commission in September-October 1951.

Appointments to the Service will be made from this list according to the number of vacancies available. The provisional number of vacancies to be filled is 37 but this is subject to revision.

The list of candidates in order of merit for the Central Services and the Indian Police Service will be published in due course.

The figures in brackets indicate the roll numbers of the candidates:—

S. P. Mukerjee (273), D. S. Kamtekar (2650), T. C. Puri (2699), J. C. Ajmani (790), P. C. Saxena (1399), T R. Satish Chandran (1791), M. V. Namjoshi (1797), R. Natarajan (1390), Ram Chander (1725), K. S. Bajpai (3252), Thomas Abraham (44), A. P. Venkateswaran (90), M. K. Venkateshan (1320), P. P. Nayyar (1986), B. S. Sarao (998), (Miss) Sarla Khanna (4004), N. Nagamani (1014), U. C. Agarwal (367), V. Srinivasachary (3840), S. S. Sidhu (589), Brij Rajbahadur (266), Tejamoy Ghosh (54), T. M. Menon (3267), Dilip Kumar Guha (4252), S. K. Sinha (1920), P. C. Banerji (2028), S. B. Lal (102), K. K. Srivastava (1217), A. P. Sakesena (632), P. S. Raizada (1751), M. Sivananam (2709), Rangavajjula Krishnamurthy (1112), Nand Kisore Seth (3442), S. S. Gill (1358), Ian C. N. Chahal (2015), R. D. Pradhan (1620), M. M. Kohli (2772), Ramesh Chandra (1859), S. Ramanathan (1044), V. Ramakrishna (1717), B. S. Raghavan (4202), B. N. Jayasimha (2382), K. N. Zutshi (1404), B. K. Halve (2778), Rajendra (578), N. K. Muralidhara Rao (783), V. Ramanujachary (2603), S. M. Paranjpe (3372), S. K. Bhatnagar (3939), (Miss) Amrita Rover (2340), K. S. Kakaria (1048), S. N. Kumar (78), D. N. Ghosh (1205), P. C. Thomas (1161), Vishwambhar Nath (198), L. M. Prasad (1152), B. N. Sinha (2055), K. S. Vishwanathan (1892).

Tragedy Mars R. Day Gaiety

(Continued from page 12)

both were victims of the tragedy that took place there.

As the news spread their parents rushed to the place and were making fantic search for their sons

Suddenly they noticed their younger son lying on the bank of the river, drenched and fatigued. He managed to swim ashore, but his elder brother was missing and it was a hard job for the rescue party to keep back the mother, who wanted to fling herself into the river.

The rescue had in the meantime recovered six dead bodies and her son was one of them. She simply snatched away the body from them and clasped it It took more than an hour to separate the mother from her dead son.

GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26 (UPI).

The Government of West Bengal in a press note issued tonight regretted the unfortunate drowning tragedy this afternoon at Princep Ghat moorings, as a result of which eight persons were killed.

The Govenment of West Bengal have requested the naval authorities to close the ships to further visits, by members of the public during the remaining days of their stay in Calcutta.

The illumination on INS 'Delhi' and INS 'RANA' on the occasion of the republic day was switched off after a while to pay respect to those, who lost their lives in the accident.

Indian Dance Panorama

Festival Delegates See Special Show

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian National Theatre presented "a panoromic view" of Indian art and culture to the delegates attending the International Film Festival at a programme of classical and folk dances here today.

The distinguished gathering which packed the Sunderabai Hall included almost all the delegates, Union Minister R. R. Diwakar who inaugurated the Festival, I.N.T. President Kamaladevi Chattopadhya and a galaxy of Indian film stars.

Mr M. R. Masani, Chairman of the I.N.T. welcoming the delegate said that the three hour programme was intended to give "a glimpse into the rich heritage of dance, music and folk-lore which go to make up the cultural life of the country."

He said that wide cultural contacts presented to the country by the Festival would undoubtedly "be of benefit." However, Gandhiji's warning, "I want the winds of all the cultures to blow in my house but I do not want to be swept away by any" should be borne in mind, he added

Nayana and Ranjan Jhaveri excelled in Manipuri-highly appreciated items were "Tarina" and "Bhangi Pareng" the former being dance on "bols" of Mridanga sung in Behag Raga while the latter was a solo by Nayana. The direction of both the dances was in the hands of Bipin Sinha.

Bharat Natyum was represented by Anjali Vora who gave a fine rendering of "Abhinaya" and "Tillana" the latter being highly appreciated by the gathering.

The Kerala Kala Mandalam artistes Ramkrishnan and Laxmi Devi gave two Kathakali dances "Keechaka Vadha" and "Panthati" respectively. The first item showed the pristine vigour of the dance-drama while technical perfection marked the other.

Of popular appeal and hence loudly acclaimed were the "Marwari Garba" and the "Dandia Ras", with its colour, pace and lilting tunes. The "Dandia Ras" presented by the "Rangbhoom" Ras Group captivated the audience with its native rhythm and the mounting tempo in tune with the whirl of life

An outstanding item of the whole programme was the playing of Sitar by the "young veteran" Imrat Khan. His sensitive touch and easy mastery of the medium drew applause.

INDIA'S PROTEST TO DR. GRAHAM

PARIS, Jan. 26 (UPI-AFP): The Indian delegation handed a letter of protest to Dr. Graham last night against the so-called demilitarisation plan of General Devers which apparently was given to the Pakistan delegation and not to India.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, on his arrival here yesterday morning arranged a meeting with Sir Gladwyn Jebb, British member of the Security Council, for today for clarification of some points on the British attitude on Kashmir affairs.

The Security Council's discussion on Kashmir based on the second report of Dr. Graham is unlikely to be held on January 28 as previously arranged. Present indications are that it may be held on Wednesday, January 30.

Election Results From States

THE Following is the list of successful candidates from various States' centres, from which results have been announced today (Saturday).

MADRAS Assembly

Kalyandurg: Mr. S. Narayappa and K. Santhappa (both Congress).

Thousand lights, Madras City: Mr . J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, Deputy Chairman, Legislative Council (Congress) and Mr. J. Shivashanmugam Pillai (Independent).

Kurnool: Mr. D. Sanjeeviah and Mr W. Sankara Reddi (both Congress).

Chitalpudi: (West Godavari) Mr. Kune Rao (Communist).

Kundkur: (Nellore District), Mr. Chenchuramiah and Mr. K. Shanmugham (both Congress).

Namakkal (Salem District): Mr K. V. Ramaswamy and Mr. Periaswamy (both Congress).

RAJASTHAN Assembly

Jaisalmer: Mr. Hadwant Singh (Congress).

Sawai Madhopur: Mr. Shri Das (Congress).

Tonk: Mr. Ramratan and Mr. Laluram (both Congress).

Alwar: Mr. Chotu Singh (Congress).

Pali-Sojat: Mr. Bhishen Singh (Ind.).

Banera: Rajadhiraj Amar Singh (Ind.).

Barmerga: Mr. Tan Singh (Ramrajya Parishad).

Sacwara District: Mr. Bojilal Pandiya (Congress).

Nawalgarh (District Jhinjhinh): Thakur Bhim Singh (Ramrajya Parishad).

Bikaner City: Mr. Motichand (Independent).

AJMER Assembly

Nayenagar: Mr. Anpati Singh (Jan Sangh).

Beawar: Mr. Jagan Nath (Congress).

Ajmer II East: Mr. Balakrishna Kaul and Hajrit Lal (both Congress).

Deolia Kalam: Mr. Chhagan-lal (Congress).

WEST BENGAL Assembly

Malda: Mr. Nikanga Behari Gupta (Congress) and Mr. Raipada Das (Ind.-Sch.).

Karimpur, (Nadia): Mr. Haripada Chatterjee (KMP).

Tamluk (Midnapore): Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee (Congress).

Mathurapur (24 Paraganas): Mr. Bhuan Chandra Das (KMP) and Mr. Bridaban Gayen (Congress).

Berhampore (Murshidabad): Mr. Bejoy Kumar Ghosh (Congress).

Raniganj (Burdwan): Mr. Pashupatinath Malia (Independent) and Bankubehari Mandal (Congress).

Raniganj (West Dinajpur): Mr. Shyamaprasad Barman, Excise Minister and Gulam Hamidur Rahman (also Congress).

Garden Reach (24 Paraganas): Mr S M. Abdulla (Congress).

Harsa-Sandesh Khali (24 Paraganas): Mr. Hamanta Kumar Ghoshal (CPG) and Mr. Jyotish Chandra Sardar (Congress).

Hariharpur (Murshidabad): Mr. Haji Abdul Hamid.

Dinhata (Coochbehar): Mr Satish Chandra Singh Roy and Umesh Chandra Mandal (both Congress).

Pubasthali: Bimalanana Tarkatirtha (Congress).

Western Dnars: Mr. Sashadhar Kar and M. Anthony Topko Munda (both Congress).

Nowada (Murshidabad): Md. Israel (Ind.)

Parliament

Bankura: Jagannath Koley and Pashupati Mandal (both Congress).

BIHAR Assembly

Deoghar: Mr. Bhubreshwar Pandey (Forward Bloc).

Itarhi: Raja Ramarya (Congress).

Nokha: Mr. Raghunath Prasad Sat.

Thajha: Mr. Chandra Sekhar Singh (Congress).

Manjhi: Mr. Girisn Tewari (Congress).

Kisanganj: Mr. Rantmal Agarwal (Congress).

Bhagalpur Mofussil: Syed Maqbool Ahmad (Congress).

Chainpur: Mr. Guptanath Singh (Congress).

Sherghati-Cum-Imamganj: Mr. Tagal Mahto and Mr. Deodhari Chamar (both Congress).

Ekma: Mr. Laksmi Narain Singh (Congress).

Pratapganj (Bhagalpur Dist.): Mr. Khublal Mahto (Congress).

Parliament

Ganja West: Mr. Satyendra Narain Sinha (Congress).

BHOPAL Assembly

Raisen: Mr. Kamta Prasad and Mr. Baboolal (both Congress).

Parliament

Raisen: Pandit Chaturnaral Malvia (Congress).

Kutch Electoral College

Bhuj: Mr. Jamiatray Gulabshankar (Congress).

Madhapur: Mr. Premji Bhavanji (Congress).

MYSORE Assembly

Mysore City North: Mr. T. Mariappa (Congress).

Malur: Mr. H. C. Linga Reddy (Congress).

Srirangapatna: Mr. K. Puttaswamy (Congress).

Arsikere: Mr. K. Panchakshariah (Congress).

Shimoga: Mr. S. R. Nagappa Shetty (Congress).

Kadur: Mr. Y. M. Chandrasekhariah (Congress).

Hunsur: D. Devraj Urs (Congress).

Sagar-Hosnagar: Mr. S. Gopal Gowda (Socialist).

Koratagere-Madhugiri: R. Chennigaramiah (Congress).

Turuvekere: Mr. B. Huche Gowda (K.M.P.).

Gandhinagar: Mr. D. Venkatesh (Congress).

Malleswaram (Bangalore District): Mr. V. R. Naidu (Congress).

Mandya: Mr. K. M. Shivananjappa (Congress).

SAURASHTRA Assembly

Junagadh: Rajachitranjan Rugnath (Congress).

Veraval Town: Mrs. Pushpaben Mehta (Congress).

Mahuva Taluka: Mr. Mody Adavi Keshavji (Congress).

Amjodhpur-Lalpur: Patel Ratanshi Bhanji (Congress).

Malia-Hatina Mendarda: Mr Mori Kan I. Kachra (Congress).

Tamnagar City (West): Mr Tamboli Fulchand Purushottam (Congress).

Parliament

Gohilwal South: Mr. Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah (Congress).

MADHYABHARAT Assembly

Sendhwa: Mr. Ramachandra Vithal (Jan Sangh) and Mr. Berku (Congress).

Shajapur: Mr. H. I. Masurkar, and Mr. Kishanlal Malaviya (both Congress).

Basoda: Mr. Niranjan Varma (Hindu Mahasabha).

Thalna: Mr. Amar Singh (Congress).

HYDERABAD Assembly

Khammam: Mr. B. Ramakrishniah and Mr. R. Bala Gurumurthy (both P.D.F.)

ORISSA Assembly

Nowrangpur: Mr. Sadasiv Tripathy, Revenue Minister, (Congress).

Dhadrak: Moulvi Mohammed Hanif.

Baripada (Mayurbhanj Dist.): Mr. Girish Chandra Roy (Soc.).

Jaleswar (Balasore Dist): Mr Karunakar Panigrahi.

Pipli (Puri Dist.): Mr. Jayakrishna Mahanti (Congress).

Basta: (Balasore Dist.): Mr. Trilochana Senapati (Congress).

Khallikote (Ganjam Dist.): Mr Ramachandra Mardaraj Deo, Rajabahadur of Khallikote (Ind.).

Rajganpur: Mr. Lakra Agapit (Congress).

Bolangir: Mr. Nandakishore Misra and Mr. Achyut Mahanand (both Ganatantra Parishad).

Ambahona-Mura (Sambhalpur Dist.): Mr. Makaradhwaj Pradhan (Socialist).

PATIALA Assembly

Sangrur: Sardar Ajjan Singh (Akali).

VINDHYA PRADESH Assembly

Hanumana (Rewa Dist.): Mr. Bhuvaneshwar Prasad (Rama Rajya Parishad).

ZERO HOUR IN EGYPT

(Continued from page 12)

were diverted from Cairo, one of the world's biggest aerial crossroads, because of the riots.

Today's demonstrations began early, when crowds gathered in Ismailia square near the Embassy quarter and then marched down the fashionable Soliman Pasha Street. They shouted slogans such as "we want arms from Russia", "send the Egyptian army to the canal zone".

"Churchill, the Dog, Erskine (British commander in the canal zone) the Butcher"

They tried to break a strong police cordon to get to the area of the British and American embassies in the garden city overlooking the Nile, bult police lorries blocked all streets.

Strong forces of steel-helmeted police took up positions guarding the approaches to the British and American embassies as well as the Presidency of the Council of Ministers where demonstrators gathered shouting for "revenge against the British".

Another crowd headed towards Abdin Square in front of the King's palace shouting "onward the army of the people"

Egyptian Allegations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (PTI-Reuter): The statement issued by the Egyptian Embassy here on "depredations and atrocities" by British troops in the canal zone said that the holy places of Islam had not been spared. The Mosque of Ghoweibi was profaned, when Britain troops stormed into the edifice wearing their boots and climbed to the minaret where they mounted guns trained against the town and its inhabitants".

The statement alleged that the British opened tombs in cemeteries, "the contents of which were scattered on the pretext of searching for hidden arms".

Indiscriminate attacks had been made on young Egyptians Some were bound to tree trunks, whipped by British soldiers and left "for wild dogs to mangle and destroy".

Egyptian Press Story

CAIRO, Jan. 26 (UPA).

The Wafdist morning newspaper, Al Misry, said Saturday the Egyptian Cabinet has unanimously decided to break off diplomatic relations with Britain, but delayed the announcement until Sunday to give several Government departments time to consequent upon such a step.

The newspaper said the Cabinet has decided Egypt has the right to take what is known in international relations as "retaliatory measures", including the immediate deportation of British citizens from the country, arrest dangerous persons among them pending deportation and placing their property under sequestration.

It said when diplomatic relations are severed, the United States is expected to take over protection of British interests in Egypt.

Britain May Seal Off Suez

Many British army officers and observers here believed, that Britain will now be forced against her will to seal off the entire canal and to retain large military forces in its shady oases and desert for years.

This would entail military government, indefinite occupation and the vast problem of feeding and administering the zone.

The biggest question here now is the future attitude of the Egyptian army, which has hitherto stood aloof from the dispute between the Egyptian Government and Britain.

Military precautions which General Sir George Erskine has taken to safeguard the entire zone in the past two days are being continued.

More anti aircraft guns are being rushed into positions ground vital military supply dumps and communication centres.

Troops are digging defensive positions throughout the zone and the royal air force began "battle patrols" over the western and eastern approaches to the zone.

INDO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. B. R. Sen, India's Ambassador to the United States said here today "there is every reason why India and America should always continue to respect, admire and understand each other."

Their basic ideals and goals were the same, he said to the English-speaking Union at a luncheon meeting and added, "so long as I have the honour to represent India in this country, it will be my constant endeavour to work for this great ideal.

LEFT SOCIALIST KIDNAPPED

POONA, Jan 25 (UPI): A prominent left Socialist in Satara district, Mr. Patankar, is reported to have been kidnapped by some unknown persons according to report reaching here It is stated that Mr. Patankar was tilling his farm at Kasegaon village in Satara district when the incident took place.

It may be recalled that Mr. Patankar was a contestant to a state Assembly seat in the recent elections.

The cause of the dramatic disappearance of Mr. Patankar is being attributed to "political reasons" police are investigating the incident.

STALEMATE IN TRUCE TALKS

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (PTI): United Nations and Communists armistice supervision delegates met again at Pan Mun Jon today but there was no sign that either side had retreated from its fixed position.

Before the meeting there was no clear cut news that fresh instructions had gone out to the U. N. negotiators.

There was little to report on the land front.

Nehru's Message On Australia Day Anniversary

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (PTI): Prime Minister Mr Nehru has sent the following message of greetings to the Prime Minister of Australia, on the occasion of the anniversary of Australia Day on January 26.

"On this happy occasion of the anniversary of Australia Day, I have much pleasure in conveying to Your Excellency and through you to the Government and the people of Australia cordial greetings and best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of Australia from the Government and the people of India to which I add my own."

Assurance On Libya

JANUARY 26 (PTI-Reuter): Britain, France and United States assured the United Nations today that foreign troops and military bases were maintained in Libya only with the free consent of the new state and for regional defence alone.

"POINT FOUR" IN ACTION

Acheson Sure Of Success In India

NEW YORK, Jan. 26. (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson said in a speech here last night that one of America's objectives in operating the "point four" programme was "to establish representative and responsible governments in under-developed areas".

By this means, the United States was serving its own ultimate interests and those of world peace, he said.

"It is not philanthrophy that motivates us.

"There is a hardheaded self-interest in this programme, and other nations will co-operate with us with more confidence if we say bluntly why we are in it".

Speaking at a Roosevelt-day dinner—a memorial to the late President Roosevelt—Mr. Acheson said Roosevelt had turned his attention to the problems of the under-developed areas shortly before his death on April 12, 1945. But the burden of the problem had fallen to President Truman.

"Point four programme is a fundamental political and philosophical idea. It grows out of our whole approach to the problems presented by nature to civilisation", Mr. Acheson said.

Mr. Acheson paid a tribute to the work of Mr. Horace Holmes who, with a group of Indian farmers, had doubled wheat production in one hundred square miles of Northern India.

ELIMINATING FAMINE

A new agreement had been reached with the Indian Government under which this work would be multiplied fifty times.

"It is believed that this enlarged programme will within five years eliminate the threat of famine from India and in ten years will double India's present food production".

Mr. Acheson said "this work will be done under a special Indo-American technical co-operation fund to be jointly financed by the two governments. The fund will make possible the establishment of fifty rural-urban development areas around river valley projects and tube wells".

The effect of this economic development was going far beyond the immediate range of "point four" work, the state secretary said.

BOWLES' CONTRIBUTION

The great energy and good will of the new American Ambassador to India, Mr. Chester Bowles had contributed to the realisation of the Indo-American fund, the Secretary continued.

In three months, Mr. Bowles had covered most of India by jeep and plane and had become a friendly and familiar figure all over India.

LONDON MARKETS

TIN PRICES

LONDON, Jan. 25 (UPA): The tin market was irregular today at slightly higher levels.

The turnover amounted to 275 tons of which 10 were for cash.

Spot rose 2-1/2 to 1,002-1/2 and three months gained 5-1/2 to 1,000-1/4.

Closing rates were:

SPOT—buyers, 1,000; sellers, 1,005; business 1,005.

THREE MONTHS— buyers, 1,000, sellers, 1,002-1/2; business 1,005 to 1.002-1/2.

SETTLEMENT—1,005.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 50 tons, all forward.

Closing rates were:

SPOT—buyers, 1,002; sellers, 1,004; business nil.

THREE MONTHS— buyers, 1,000; sellers, 1,002-1/2; Business 1,000 to 997-1/2.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market wsa very steady today with prices unchanged.

The rate quoted for Malabar was 1,080/-.

Singapore white was quoted at 14 10 and black at 10/9.

LONDON MERCURY UNCHANGED

The price of mercury remained unchanged in the London market today at 73 pounds per flash.

LONDON SILVER UNCHANGED

Silver prices for both spot and forward were quoted unchanged today at 77 pence per ounce.

PARIS GOLD PRICE

PARIS, Jan. 25— (UPA): The price of gold was today quoted on the Paris Bourse at 573 Francs per gram.

American Markets

Cotton Futures Close On Higher Ground Again

NEW YORK, JAN. 25 (UPA): COTTON FUTURES TODAY CLOSED ON HIGHER GROUND FOR A SECOND SESSION IN ROW.

Traders saw little in the news to explain the situation. Most of them attributed the rise to a limited contract supply in the face of a routine demand from domestic mills and exporters. Not until March delivery got within two points of the 43 cent level hedge offerings became burdensome on the market, ring observers said. Later local and New Orleans professionals who had been riding on the long side decided to lighten commitments but pressure was not urgent and the market closed within a striking distance of the best levels.

The market opened off two to up eight points and closed 19 to 27 higher.

Following were the closings, with the price range:

Deli	Open	Hikh	Low	Close
Spot				42.85
March	41.68	41.98	41.68	41.83
May	41.45	41.73	41.45	41.65
July	40.97	41.29	40.97	41.19
Oct.	39.58	38.79	39.56	38.76
Dec.	38.25	38.45	38.25	38.42
March	38.06	38.06	38.06	38.27
July	37.50	— —	— —	37.62
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				41.75
March	41.70	41.99	41.70	41.94
May	41.48	41.75	41.65	41.68
July	41.00	41.30	41.00	41.23
Oct.	38.55	38.80	38.55	38.75
Dec.	38.18	38.45	38.22	38.40
May	37.80	38.01	38.00	38.04
July	— —	37.62	37.62	37.58

NEW YORK STOCK PRICES

Good performance of television and oil stocks brightened a routine trading session while the remained of the list moved in ar irregular pattern with enough December composite averages slightly.

The volume rose to 1,640,000 shares

The television rise was sparked by hopes that the government freeze order will be lifted soon on colour television.

The utility average added eight points while the industrial and rail averages declined slightly.

Metals and steels were mixed.

Motors were virtually unchanged. Tires firmed.

Of 1,152 issues traded, 505 advanced; 368 declined and 279 remained unchanged.

The curb turnover amounted to 580,000.

The turnover in bonds came to dol 3,260,000

U. S. STEEL PRICES

The following were price ranges of U S. Steel on the New York market today:

High 40-3/4, Low 40-3/8, Close 40-5/8.

NEW YORK CASTORSEED PRICES

Brazilian castorseeds were today quoted at U. S. dol. 260 nom fob Brazil

NEW YORK SEED PRICES

The following were closing rates of seeds on the New York market today:

Soyabeans 10-1/4.
Tung 41-1/2
Peanuts 14-1/2
Talol extra 6-3/8.
Special 6
Black pepper 140.
White pepper 225
Peanuts 21 to 21-1/4

NEW YORK COPRA PRICES

The price of copra was today quoted at U. S. dol. 149 nom per short ton CIF Pacific Coast.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 9-3/4 cents per pound nom.

NEW YORK TIN PRICES

The price of spot tin remained unchanged on the New York market today at 121-1/2 U. S. cents per pound.

In the forward section, February delivery was quoted at 120.00 cents per pound bid, April at 120.00 cents per pound bid.

NEW YORK LEAD PRICE

Lead was today quoted at 19 cents per pound to 19-1/2 cents per pound.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market developed more activily and was decidedly firmer in undertone

Dealers and grinders paid up to dol. 1.40 per pound for spot material which marked an overnight rise of four cents per pound.

Goods in warehouses for delivery in the first half of January along with afloat shipments moved to dol. 1.39 per pound.

Jan Sangh Worker Assaulted

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25 (PTI): Mohummad Ibrahim Ansari, a worker of the Jan Sangh while on way to address an election meeting was assaulted by some persons at Roorkee necessitating his removal to a hospital according to a report from the state headquarters of the Jan Sangh here today.

Support Tunisians, Appeals Asoka Mehta

BOMBAY, Friday: Mr. Ashoka Mehta General Secretary of the Socialist Party appealed to the people of India and Socialist particularly to express their solidarity with the people of Egypt and Tunisia in their struggle for freedom.

The voice of free India must be heard firmly in favour of freedom fighters of North Africa in all the chancellories of the world." the Socialist leader said.

The executive of the World Health Organisation has approved an eight and half million dollar budget for 1953. It is to be approved by the fifth World Health Assembly here in May.

Over Lakh Bales Of E. African Cotton For India

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, leader of the Indian Delegation to the forthcoming cotton talks in Liverpool said here that if negotiations were successful, India will obtain about 161,000 bales of East African cotton.

Mr. Lalbhai, in an interview said that the cost of the purchase of East African cotton by India would be about Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 crores

'A mission from the Government of Uganda is poceeding to Liverpool, to negotiate with representatives of the Government of India and the British Raw Cotton Commission for the Bull sale of East African cotton", he said.

The Indian delegation will be led by Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and will consist of Mr. Dharmvir and Mr. Singh—both officials of the Government of India.

India has been purchasing 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the Uganda crop for the last 20 years. "Since then that has been a bulk purchase which has been shared between India and the United Kingdom in the proportion of two to one, Mr. Lalbhai said.

Fruit As A Weapon

BRITISH HQ. (Suez Canal Zone), Jan. 25 (UPA): One Egyptian taken prisoner during the fighting in Ismailia Friday was a woman fruit peddler who, the British said, tried to sell fruit to advancing British soldiers in order to slow up the attack on Egyptian police.

THIEVES ENTER HOUSE OF MOUNTBATTEN

Jewels Stolen

LONDON, Jan. 25. (PTI-Reuter): Earl and Countess Mountbattens home here was raided last night and jewels worth one thousand sterling were stolen from their younger daughter Pamela's bedroom.

Lady Pamela, 22 was one of the eight bride'smaids at Princess Elizabeth's wedding and she has been chosen to one of the two ladies-in-waiting who will accompany the Princess in the coming royal tour.

SANJEEVA REDDY WILL REPORT TO AICC

VIJAYAWADA, Jan. 25 (UPI): In response to a circular received by him from the Congress President Mr. Nehru, Mr. N. Sanjeeva Reddy, President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee and member of the All India Congress Parliamentary Board, is preparing a report explaining the reasons for the serious debacle of the Congress in the elections, in Andhra, it is learnt.

The report, it is understood, will also contain suggestions for making the Congress regain its old popularity in Andhra.

The APCC President will, it is further understood, prepare his report in consultation with veteran Andhra Congressmen, Andhra Ministers and defeated candidates, to be submitted before the Congress Working Committee which is meeting in Delhi on February 2.

The Congress reverses in Andhra, it is learnt, will form one of the main subjects for discussion by the Working Committee.

Field Marshall Sir Claude Auchinleck, former Commander-In-Chief in undivided India has arrived in Karachi from London.

DAVID AND BATHSHEBA

Biblical Story In Technicolor

The greatest advance anticipation of a motion picture in many years will be rewarded next Friday with the arrival at the Regal Theatre of "DAVID AND BATHSHEBA" Twentieth Century-Fox's spectacular picturization of one of the immortal love stories of history, photographed in colour by Technicolor with a cast of thousands headed by co-stars Gregory Peck and Susan Hayward.

Filmed on massive studio sets as well as in a replica of ancient Israel rebuilt on location at Nogales Arizona, "DAVID AND BATHSHEBA" relates on the screen for the first time the legendary drama of the romance of the King of the Israels and the sirenous wife of his able warrior, Uriah the Hittite. Beginning with their historic meeting when David sees Bathsheba bathing herself on a

Gregory Peck as King David

roof-top adjoining his palace and has her brought to him. DAVID AND BATHSHEBA follows the Biblical account of how David dispatches her husband to death in battle so that he can marry her. For this sin, they suffer the wrath of God predicted by the bearded prophet, Nathan, played by Raymond Massey.

Highlights in DAVID'S life, including the classic killing of the Philistine giant Goliath (played by professional wrestler Walcer Talun) by a pebble from the boy David's slingshot, are re-created during the King's pilgrimage to the tabernacle where the holy Ark of the Covenant is housed to beg forgiveness from God and relief for the populace from the terrible famine inflicted on them. The culmination of the film's interpretation of David's life comes with the utilization of the Twenty-third Psalm attributed to David at another point in the

Susan Hayward as Bathsheba

Bible, marking his redemption in the eyes of God.

In addition to serving as a mirror of the sins of mankind, the film has been designed to accommodate the pictorial grandeur of King David's time. The battles with the Philistines in David's youth and with the Ammonites during his reign are graphically depicted. Besides the slaying by slingshot, there are faithful reproductions of the holy Ark of the Covenant and the tabernacle in which it was housed, the stoning of an adultress outside the gates of Jerusalem, the forbidding walls of Rabbah, and the palace of the King.

DAVID AND BATHSHEBA was produced by Darryl F. Zanuck, a veteran of many a motion picture masterpieces, and was directed by Henry King—one of the greatest directors in Hollywood today. Philip Dunne's screenplay was preceded by two years of research.

Your Fortune Day By Day

(Continued from Page 6)

months Uranus is centred in triple square aspects with Jupiter, Saturn and Neptune which influence adversely in respect of health, home, speculation, money and mental affairs. This malefic influence continues till March 1952. This week, however, is fairly good for occupational and financial matters due to the favourable provisional transits of Sun, Venus and Mars. Period favours progress in partnership affairs. Do not wager in speculative business. Your health likely to deteriorate. Beware of unexpected trouble in the domestic sphere. Take care of health of progeny. General situation improves from April 1952. Try to steer a safe course in every walk of life. January 27, 28, 30, 31 and February 1 and 2 are favourable.

SAGITTARIUS: December 16—January 13:—The planets Uranus and Saturn are in deadly aspects portending misfortunes in matters of finance, association, marriage and mental activities. Inasmuch as your ruling planet Jupiter is heavily bombarded by Saturn and Uranus resulting in confusion in your general affairs, particularly affecting your health to a great extent. Despite this, the rising Venus in your Sun Sign should help achieve your end during the week in the vocational sphere which was hanging fire. Gird up to exploit the fortunate circumstances. Do not leave any stone unturned to get a job while Venus is smiling on you. Plunge into any solid undertaking without the least hesitation. The malefic influence of the major planets is kept in check. Put your best foot forward. Take chances whenever required. Strike when the iron is hot. January 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and February 2 are favourable.

CAPRICORN: January 14—February 12:—Recently you must be on your tenter hooks due to the most detrimental aspects of your ruling planet Saturn with Uranus and Jupiter. Despite past failures be sanguine of success in achieving your goal through personal endeavour. The benefic aspects of Mars, Sun and Venus might lessen your worries and give you a fillip in collaborative efforts. Worthwhile to take chances in any game of risk. Mars in trine aspect with Uranus is a fortunate sign of gain in any concrete undertaking. However, do not depend on a promised affair but indulge in straight deals to avoid disappointment. Should you venture in this period your efforts may not go in vain. Look forward with confidence. January 27, 28, 30 and February 1 and 2 are favourable.

AQUARIUS: February 13—March 14:—Recently you must have suffered heavily should you have entered in speculative business. Inasmuch as the adverse influence of the planets Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn and Pluto were playing havoc with your finance. This week, however, the transits of Venus and Mars tend to be favourable. Excellent time for achievements in mental pursuits. Favourable period for travel. However, do not be over-optimistic of gains at the moment. The entry of Jupiter in Aries in April 1952 should prove beneficial in financial matters. Till this time, it is better for you to follow routine and avoid hazards as far as possible. Guard your health. Generally this week is fifty-fifty. January 27, 28 and February 2 are somewhat favourable.

PISCES: March 15—April 13:—The beneficence of Jupiter at the Ascendant of your Solar chart is destroyed by the heavy affliction of the planets Saturn, Neptune and Uranus since the past several months. You must have encountered heavy odds at times chiefly in respect of health, domestic affairs, association, marriage, friendship and occupation. During this week, however, thanks to the benefic aspects of Sun, Mars and Venus your occupational and financial matters may take a sudden turn for the better. The planet Venus culminates at the zenith of your Solar chart and the planet Mars forms a benefic trine aspect with Uranus. Due to this any long-standing issues in the spheres of home and occupation are likely to be solved with ease. Financial gains are imminent. Considerable progress can be made in your occupation and harmony should prevail in the domestic sphere which was hanging fire. Look ahead with determination Except for Thursday the week is favourable.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Magh Shud 1, 2008
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 29, 1371
Parsi: Amardad 27, 1321
Sunrise: 7-14 a.m.
Sunset: 6-28 p.m.
Hightide: 0-16, 12-11
Lowtide: 6-26, 18-12

OBITUARY

SETHNA—Homee Cursetjee, age 72, brother of the late Sir Pheroze, Dossabhoy and Shiavux Sethna, late Khorshedbai K. Panday and Homai Manek Mehta. Funeral today, Doongerwadi, Hodiwalla Bungli at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.).

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

MAJLIS-E-MOZAKRAH: Lecture on 'Patience and Sacrifice—Its Result', Hall of Sharafuddin and Sons, 29 Mohamedali Road, 10 a.m.

FIFTH KONKANI CONFERENCE: Meeting of the Reception Committee, St. Sebastian H. School Hall, Thakurdwar, 10 a.m.

JAI HIND NATIONAL INSTITUTE: Inauguration by Janab M Mohamed Tahir Khan Sahib, 166, Samuel St., Khoja Mohalla, 11 a.m.

KATAI MANDAL: Inauguration of the Mandal, Hanuman Vyayam Shala, Thana, 3 p.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Annual general meeting of the Balkan-ji-Bari Committee Room, Secretariat, 4 p.m.

OUR OWN ASSN.: Elocution competition in English and Hindusthani, Cama Hall, 5-15 p.m.

ALL BOMBAY CONSUMERS' CO-OPT. SOCY. FEDERATION: Celebration of Third Federation Day, St. Xavier's School, 5 p.m.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: Religious classes, Mission premises, Khar, 9 a.m. and 5-15 p.m.

SRI PODAR FELICITATION COMMITTEE: Public meeting to present an address to Sri. R. A. Podar on his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay, Shrimati Mahadevi Vidya Bhuvan, Saraswati Road, Santa Cruz, 5-40 p.m.

GURU NANAK VIDYAK SOCIETY: Reception in honour of Mr. S. K. Patil, Guru Nanak High School, Kolwada, Bom. 22, 5-45 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on 'The True Republic,' Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

SIR P. M. GARDEN: Indian music from 5 to 7 p.m.

VICTORIA GARDENS: Band music from 5 to 7 p.m.

SRI VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Revelation and Instution" at Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park 5-30 p.m.

DRY WEATHER OVER INDIA

Forecast For Jan. 27

POONA, Jan. 26 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Weather has been dry over the country. Night temperatures were appreciably below normal in Orissa, north coastal Andhradesa and Southeast Madhya Pradesh.

Forecast valid until the evening of January 27. Weather will be dry over the country.

Allahabad	83	49	0	0.1	—0.7
BOMBAY	95	69	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	85	56	0	0	—0.3
Delhi	78	47	0	0.4	—0.3
Lucknow	83	48	0	0.3	—0.4
Madras	84	72	0	0.1	—1.2
Patna	83	50	0	0	—0.4
Poona	83	50	0	0	—0.1
Surat	97	63	0	0	—0.1

Calcutta Races

YVETTE ROMPS HOME IN GOLD CUP

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26 (PTI).

YVETTE by Portmarnock out of Mother Ireland, unbeaten in three outings, romped home seven lengths ahead of the rest in the rich India Independence Gold Cup the chief event of the day on the fifth day of the second meeting of the Calcutta races today.

Following are the results:

The Alipore Plate (Div. II)—One Mile

Blue Mist 7-6, Peacock 1, Ring Rao 7-7 car. 7-9, Fordyce 2, Naeem 8-5, J. O'Neale 3, Ma Belle 8-0, Percival 4. Not run: Royal Devon. 1/2 L, 2 1/2 L, 1/2 L. 1 42 1-5. Tote paid (Five Rs. Tote): Rs. 117 (Win), Rs. 27, Rs. 7, Rs. 11 (Places). Favourite: Rang Rao. Winner trained by: Alford.

The Kesteven Plate—One Mile

Snowboat 9-4, Davis 1, Wild Fancy 8-1, Egan 2, Bernicia 8-6 F. K. Black 3, Roderic 7-11, Fordyce 4. Not run: Arjun, Wigs. 2 L, 3/4 L, 1 L. 1 40 1-5. Tote paid: Rs. 16 (Win), Rs. 7, Rs. 21, Rs. 13 (Places). Favourite: Snowboat. Winner trained by: Blos.

The Comilla Plate—Seven Furls.

Plithora 8-8, Fordyce 1, Golden Hope 8-13, Davis 2, Jawab-e-Mohabbat 7-12, Stevens 3, Onslaught 9-1, Thompson 4. Not run: Celeste, Philorkny, Who Knows, Shookariya. 2 1/2 L, Sh. hd., 2 1/2 L. 1 29. Tote paid: Rs. 10 (Win), Rs. 7, Rs. 13, Rs. 24, (Places). Favourite: Plithora. Winner trained by: Balfour.

The Kashmir Cup—Seven Furls.

Jacquemont 7-7, Peacock 1, Khosima 9-2, Gethin 2, Kirkwick 8-6, Percival 3, Flower Dust 9-4 Bougoure 4. All ran. 3/4 L, 1 1/2 L, 3/4 L. 1 26 3-5. Tote paid: Rs. 80 (Win). Forecast Rs. 785-8. Favourite: Flower Dust. Winner trained by: Alford.

The Boteler Plate—Seven Furls.

Admirality 8-3, Fordyce 1, King Tudor 7-10, N. Martell 2, Pool Policy 9-3, Gethin 3, Little Amber 7-11, Percival 4. Not run: Roscoe, Windy Wold. 1/2 L, 2 L, Hd 1 26 4-5. Tote paid: Rs. 24 (Win), Rs. 9, Rs. 19, Rs. 8 (Places). Favourite: Pool Policy. Winner trained by: Balfour.

The Governor's Cup—1 3/4 Miles

Squanderer 7-11, Peacock 1, Hamac 8-12, Bougoure 2, South Seas 7-4, Morsille 3, Footrace 7-4 car. 7-8, Fordyce 4. All ran. Hd., 3 1/2 L, 6 L, 3 3 1-5. Tote paid: Rs. 39 (Win), Rs. 9, Rs. 9, Rs. 17 (Places). Favourite: Legend of Samoa. Winner trained by. Alford.

India Independence Gold Cup—One Mile.

Yvette 7-9, Stevens 1, Phoenix 9-1, Warren 2, Pocket Apollo 7-10, Fordyce 3, Zam Zam 8-12, Davis 4. Not run: Nea Hellas. 7 L, Sh-hd. 1/2 L. 1 40. Tote paid: Rs. 27 (Win), Rs. 11, Rs. 11, Rs. 8 (Places). Favourite: Pocket Apollo. Winner trained by: Archer.

The Alipore Plate (Div. I)—One Mile.

Shako 8-11, Percival 1, Aberdour 9-4, Warren 2, Hamley 8-6, F. K. Black 3, Embarkation 8-4 Higson 4. Not run: Royal Clipper. 4 L, Hd., 3 L. 1 41 4-5. Tote paid: Rs. 33 (Win), Rs. 8, Rs. 7, Rs. 8 (Places). Favourite: Aberdour. Winner trained by: Owner.

Treble tote: Rs. 433 on each of 191 tickets.

BENGAL'S BIG VICTORY

Assam Beaten By An Innings And 413 Runs

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Assam toiled in vain throughout the day to wipe out a deficit of 637 runs in the first innings of the Ranji Trophy East Zone Final with six wickets in hand. Their first innings ended at 180, sixty-six minutes after resumption Forced to follow on they were dismissed for 167 runs in their second innings and left Bengal to win by an innings and 413 runs.

Assam's secod innings lasted 175 minutes. It received an early shock when Guha Roy, their dependable bat was sent back to the pavilion when the total was only fourteen.

Guha Roy in the first innings was unbeaten with 84 runs. Bengal's captain changed bowling frequently and this paid rich dividends.

Services Pole Vault Record Bettered

POONA, Jan. 26.

COMPANY Havildar-Major Jagjit Singh of Poona created a new Services record for 'Pole Vault' when he cleared Eleven feet three inches at the Southern Command Athletic Meet held here today at the Rajendrasinhji Institute. The previous Services record was ten feet eleven inches.

Scoring 203 points, the Poona Sub Area who had the highest team score, won the General Rajendrasinhji Challenge Shield. They were well ahead of the Bombay and Bangalore Sub Areas who had the second and third places with 77 and 75 points respectively.

About Two Hundred Athletes drawn from Deccan, Jubbulpore Bombay, Poona and Bangalore participated in the Athletic Meet where Twenty-one events were completed.

The Asian Sprinter Lance Naik Gabriel from Poona was the best in short races. He won first places in 100 Meter and 200 Meter races. His 100 Meter timing of 11 seconds was poor because of opposing wind. He had covered the same distance in heats in 10.6 seconds. In the longer races of 1500 Meters and 3000 Meters the individual honours went to Naik Jaswant Singh of Poona. In the field events particularly Throwing the Hammer and Putting the Shot, Jemadar Chandra Sekaran Pillai of Deccan was the best.

The Athletic Championship commenced with an impressive March Past of all the Athletes with Brigadier Bahadur Singh from the HQ. Southern Command taking the Salute.

Prizes were distributed by Mrs. Seghal, wife of Maj-Gen. K. R. Seghal.

The results were:—

100 Meters race:—Gabriel (Poona) 1; S. C. Rastogi (Poona) 2. Time: 11 seconds.

800 Meters Race:—Nagendra Singh (Poona) 1; Bawa Singh (Poona) 2. Time: 2 mts. 2.5 seconds.

5000 Meters Race:—Hamir Singh (Poona) 1; Munuswamy (Bangalore) 2. Time: 16 mts. 13 secs.

1500 Meters Race:—Jaswant Singh (Poona) 1; Mohan Singh (Deccan) 2. Time: 4 mts. 12.3 secs.

Throwing the Hammer:—Chandra Sekaran Pillai (Deccan) 1; Irudaya Raj (Bangalore) 2. 117 Ft.

Pole Vault:—Jagjit Singh (Poona) 1; Balasundaram (Bangalore) 2. 11 ft. 3 inches.

110 Metres Hurdles:—Sucha Singh (Poona) 1; Lakshman More (Poona) 2. Time: 16.1 secs.

Hop, Stop and Jump:—P. Beck (Poona) 1; Sadhu Singh (Poona) 2. 44.7½ Feet.

Putting the Shot:—Chandra Sakaran Pillai (Deccan) 1; Kamal Ram (Poona) 2. 36 ft. 10 inches.

3000 Meters Race:—Jaswant Singh (Poona) 1; Mohan Singh (Deccan) 2. Time: 9 minutes 3-4 seconds.

400 Meters Hurdles:—Pappachan (Bombay) 1; Madhavan Nair (Bombay) 2. Time: 57.4 seconds.

Running Broad Jump:—Shadilal (Poona) 1; Natarajan (Jubbulpore) 2. 21 ft. 6½ inches.

200 Meters Race:—Gabriel (Poona) 1; S.C. Rastogi (Poona) 2. Time: 22 seconds.

High Jump:—Balasundaram (Bangalore) 1; Chaman Singh (Jubbulpore) 2.5 ft. 8 inches.

400 Meters Race:—Didar Singh (Jubbulpore) 1; Peer Mohamed (Bombay) 2. Time: 51.4 seconds.

Discus Throw:—Rashan Singh (Poona) 1; Domodaran (Poona) 2. 128 feet 5 inches.

Javelin Throw:—Kamal Ram (Poona) 1; Domodaran (Poona 2. 176 feet and ½ inch.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Jan. 27.

7-45 a.m. Kishori Ghia, L. G. songs, 8-15 Swami Vallabhadas, Khayal, 11-45 Chandrashekhar Pandya, Khayal, 1-10 p.m. Pushpalata Kulkarni, Violin, 1-40 The Weeks' programmes, 1-45 Sunday Afternoon "Prem", 5-30 Swami Vallabhadas, Khayal, 6-10 Pushpalata Kulkarni, Violin, 6-30 Chandrashekhar Pandya, Khayal, 7 Kishori Ghia, Gujerati Songs 7-20 Air Quartet, Garba Dhun, 8-30 Chandrashekhar Pandya, Thumri, 8-50 Kishori Ghia, L. G. songs, 9-15 G. N. Balasubramaniam, Karnatak Vocal music, 9-45, We Present, 9-55, Musical Interlude, 10 Music of Gustav Holst.

VARIATIONS

7-30 a.m. Mangal Prabhat (Devotional songs in Marathi), 8 Pushpalata Kulkarni, Violin, 8-45 Gopinath Powle, L M. songs, 11 Ap ki Pasand, 12-15 p.m., "Neerav" (Musical feature in Hindi written by D. N. Devesh), 1 Gopinath Powle, Bhavgeet, 1-30 Rameshkumar Naidu, L H. songs, 1-50 Sardarbai Karadgekar, Khayal 5-30 For Children (Marathi), 6 Eknath Hatiskar and Party, Abhang, 8-15 Gopinath Powle, L M. songs, 8-30 Vishesh Amantranse, Talk in Hindi, 8-45 Replies to Listeners' Letters (Hindi), 9 Rameshkumar Naidu, L. H. songs, 9-30 Radio Trailer (Preview of the week's programme in Marathi) 9-45 Swami Vallabhadas, Khayal, 10-15 Sardarbai Karadgekar, Khayal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m 326.1 m—8-15 a.m. Savare Savaathe, 8-30 Khayal, 9 Programme in Gujerati for Children, 6 p.m. Ramesh Pandya, Gujerati Geeto, 8-20 Kalidas Joshi, Shenrashmina Geeto, 6-35 Pree Pushpa (Ahmedabad only), 7 Khayal, 7-15 Kalidas Joshi, Nankanan Bhajane, 7-35 Vaividhya (Baroda only), 8 Khayal, 8-30 Apni Pasandgi (Baroda only), 8-30 Bharatiya Sangeet (Ahmedabad only), 9-15 Kalidas Joshi, Bhajane, 9-30 Vocal Music.

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 5 p.m. English Magazine, 5-30 Calling All Forces, 6-45 Cafe Collette 7-45 'Concerte', 9 Ray's a laugh', 10-15 Sunday Service, 11 In Town Tonight

EASTERN SERVICE: 6-45 p.m. London Calling Asia, 7-45 Bachchon Ke Lie, 8-1,5 Radio Se Angrezi, 8-25 In Se Miliye, 8-36 Ap Ke Jawab Men.

RADIO CEYLON

7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Star of Today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Round Up Time, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-,15 Penfriends Corner. 9-30 Choice of the People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop. 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Musical Clock 12-30 p.m. Curtain Call, 1-00 Close Down. 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi), 7-00 The Singing Americans, 7-15 Your music and Mine, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhores Record of the Day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Government Tourist Bureau), 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes, 10-15 Close Down.

SUN RAY II WINS REPUBLIC CUP

Madras Races

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

M. K. Mackenzie's four-year old bay Indian filly Sun Ray II, McGaffin astride, won the Rs. 12,000 worth Indian Republic Cup, a handicap over 1-1/4 mile for Indian horses in class I which featured the seventh day's races of the Madras January Meeting at Guindy today. Bold Note was second, a short head behind and Penny Novel was third a head away in a thrilling finish. Major Leach took the honour for training the winner.

Exchanges were even as two first favourite and two second favourites obliged in a card of six events. None of the leading trainers or jockeys secured a double today.

The results were:—

THE BHOPAL PLATE—7 furs.

Hidden Bloom 8-5, Ahmed Khan 1. Thunder 8-1, Simmons 2. Foursome 8-4, Canty 3. Silvanus 8-9, McGaffin 4. Not run: Sonata, Signal Echo and Deuce of Clubs. 2-1/2L. Dist. 1-1/2L. 1-33. Tote paid: Rs. 26 (win); Rs. 14 and Rs. 26 (place). Winner trained by Baba Khan. Favourite: Silvanus.

THE CHINGLEPUT PLATE (Div. II)—6 furs.

Dauntless 7-4, Simmons 1. Widad 7-3, Fitzgerald 2. Neptune's Daughter 9-1, Mullsingh 3. Kalyan 7-12, Shankar 4. Not run: Harlem Lights, Handley Cross and Flying Jester. 1-3/4L. Sh-hd. 1-1/2L, 1-19-3/5. Tote paid: Rs. 246 (win); Rs. 44, Rs. 36, Rs. 18 (places). Winner trained by Haji Favourite: Leonides.

THE TANJORE PLATE—6 furs.

Hat Trick 8-2, Shankar 1. Princess of Hindustan 7-6, Simons 2. Topflight 8-3, Wallace 3. Beautiful 7-11, Raut 4. Not run: Sabah al Khair, Fury, Basilian and Two B's. 1 2L. 1L. 3L. 1-19. Tote paid: Rs. 22 (win); Rs. 12. Rs. 20 and Rs. 18 (places). Winner trained by S. Hill. Favourites: Hat Trick and Cupid.

THE INDIAN REPUBLIC CUP —1-1/4 Miles.

Sun Ray II 8-3, carr. 8-4, McGaffin 1. Bold Note 7-4, Butfoy 2 Penny Novel 8-6, Mullsingh 3 Masterpiece 7-12, W. Tyrell 4 Not run: Royal Blessings and Border Prince. Sh-hd. Hd. 1-1/4L. 2-15-2/5. Tote: Rs. 88 (win), Rs. 30, Rs. 66 and Rs. 86 (places). Winner trained by Major Leech Favourite: Sunder.

THE CHINGLEPUT PLATE (Div. I)—6 furs.

Gold Leaf 7-4, Masterson 1. My Chance 7-13, Ahmed Khan 2 Aerex 8-2, Tyrell 3. Cold Shoulder 8-4, Shankar 4. Not run: Pretty Fast and Gun Drill. 2-1/2L. Nk. 2L. 1-20. Tote Rs. 22 (win); Rs. 16 Rs. 18 (places). Winner trained by Lt-Col. Kerr. Favourite: Gold Leaf.

THE MARINA PLATE—1-1/4 miles.

Babul 7-4, Dix 1. Malka 8-12, Mullsingh 2. Persian Princess 9-3, Fakruddin 3. Royal Prince 8-10 J. Tyrell 4. Not run: Al Kajora and Aperitif. Sh-hd. 3/4L. 3L. 2-18-3/5. Tote paid: Rs. 34 (win); Rs. 14, Rs. 12, Rs. 16 (places). Winner trained by George. Favourite: Persian Princess.

All-India Boxing

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The All-India Boxing Championships will commence here tomorrow at the Fort William Stadium The following is the draw:—

FLYWEIGHT—S Chakrabarthy (Bihar) vs P. Bhattacharjee (Railways).

FEATHER WEIGHT—(Semi-Finals) B. Bose (Rlys) vs T. Isaccson (Bihar), C. Jackso (Bengal) vs. K Irani (Bombay).

LIGHT WEIGHT—(Semi Final): D. Marsden (Bengal) vs M D'Souza (Rlys).

WELTER WEIGHT—A. R. Grosser (Rlys) vs N Jalnawalla (Hyderabad).

LIGHT HEAVY WEIGHT—(Semi Final): C. Balory (Rlys) vs E. Sopher (Bombay).

HEAVY WEIGHT—(Semi Final): Schin Bose (Rlys) vs G. Prim (Bombay)

Pledge Taken At Chowpatty 22 Years Ago

REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY TODAY CELEBRATED THE REPUBLIC DAY IN A SOLEMN ATMOSPHERE OF SUBDUED GAIETY. THE OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS STARTED WITH THE INSPECTION OF A CEREMONIAL PARADE OF THE ARMED FORCES AT THE BRABOURNE STADIUM WHERE THE GOVERNOR TOOK THE SALUTE.

Flag salutations were held at several places in the city and were climaxed by an impressive procession of Congress workers and citizens from Chowpatty to the Congress House where Mr. S. K. Patil pledged the Congress anew to the service of the people.

Unfurling the Tricolour at Chowpatty, Mr. S. K. Patil said the people of India pledged themselves anew to the service of the country and take the motherland forward on the path of progress and prosperity.

The flag salutation ceremony was attended by a large gathering, including Congress volunteers.

Mr. Patil said that it was here, on the Chowpatty sands, 22 years ago, that we took the pledge to wage a struggle for complete independence. That pledge was fulfilled on August 15, 1947, when we became free again after a long period of foreign rule. On January 26, 1950, India became a Republic.

WORK AHEAD

Although political freedom has been won, Mr. Patil said, we have yet to attain economic freedom and we have to strive hard to raise the standard of living of our poor countrymen. We shall not shirk the responsibility and we are determined to lead the country to progress and prosperity, said the Congress President in a firm voice. In order that our country may become politically and economically stable, it is essential that there should be complete co-ordination between the Centre and the States. Now that the Congress has won the elections in almost all the States and at the Centre as well, it can be hoped that the Centre and the States would pull together, ushering in an era of peace and prosperity.

Mr. Patil called upon the people to be loyal to the Constitution and strive hard with faith and courage for the good of the country. He also paid tributes to the martyrs who had laid their lives in the freedom struggle of the country.

ROUTE MARCH

The flag salutation ceremony was followed by a route march, along the Opera House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Princess Street, Crawford Market and Victoria Terminus. It terminated at Azad Maidan.

Addressing the gathering at Azad Maidan, Mr. G. B. Mahashabde, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., said that today was the day when all people and parties forgot political and other differences and joined in the celebration of the Republic Day. He paid tributes to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose and Sardar Patel, who, he said were responsible for the attainment of freedom and consolidation of the country. Mr. Mahashabde said, our country would be one of the greatest nations of the world during the next ten years.

COUNTRYWIDE CELEBRATIONS

MADRAS, Jan. 26 (PTI): A holiday crowd witnessed the ceremonial parade of the Armed Forces and the police on the Island Grounds this morning, in celebration of the Republic Day in the city.

His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras unfurled the Union Flag and took the salute at the march past.

A special feature was the participation of the Indian Naval Frigate Flotilla, consisting of INS "Jumna", "Sutlej" and "Tir" at present in the Madras Port, in the parade.

The Chief Minister, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, other Ministers of the Madras Cabinet, Judges of the High Court and prominent officials and non-officials were among those present.

The city wore a festive appearance with the Union Flag fluttering on all Government and public buildings.

AT NAGPUR

A combined parade of Army Police National Cadet Corps and the Home Guards at the Kasturchand Park at which the Governor, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, took the salute highlighted the Republic Day celebrations in Madhya Pradesh today.

Mr. Pakvasa said that through all the great difficulties of the last four years, the nation was making its way steadily and courageously. "For the way in which the peace of the country is preserved and law and order maintained, a word of praise, compliments and congratulations must be given to you with the exhortation that you will pursue your way and do your duty with the same steadfastness, loyalty and courage."

Austerity marked the celebrations of the Republic Day here. A meremonial parade was held at the Wright Town and Mr. R. R. Bahl, Deputy Commissioner took the salute.

At Tilakbhoomi, Seth Govind Das, President of the Mahakoshal Congress Committee unfurled the national flag.

Free People Salute India, Says Bowles

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (PTI).

"TODAY, the people of the United States, and I am sure free men everywhere, are proud to salute the people of India," said Mr. Chester Bowles, United States Ambassador to India, in a statement on the Republic Day.

"For this beginning of a fifth year of Indian Independence is a day of very special promise. It celebrates not only India's great progress in its four short years as a Republic, but, I believe, a renewed conviction among the Indian people that in choosing independence and a democratic form of Government, they have chosen the right path."

MEANING OF DEMOCRACY

"To India, as to America, democracy today does not mean merely the freedom to vote and run one's own Government important as these freedoms are. India sees in democracy its deeper spiritual concept—the concept of freedom for the mind and souls of men, and respect for the dignity and worth of every human being. The people of India, I believe, want democracy precisely because they understand this concept, for it is one that has long been close to the hearts and culture of India.

"I feel that the Indian people on this significant anniversary are rededicating themselves to this deeper concept of democracy. For India builds not only on a base of political freedom, but on the four great democratic freedoms of which President Roosevelt spoke and to which all free men now subscribe—freedom of speech and of worship, freedom from fear, and freedom from want.

"The people of India have come a long way down the right path they have chosen. They have set an enviable record in a very short time. And meanwhile, each step of the way, they have followed the teaching of their great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, that unless the means are honourable, the end can never be justified. If India continues to follow that precept, and continues its dedication to the highest concepts of democracy, I believe that nothing can stop her people from reaching the high goals they have set for themselves as free men in a free world."

PRIVATE CAPITAL

"I also think that private capital has a very big role to play in India, if it will go into partnership with the Indian people. Already there are many signs that private capital understands the opportunities offered in India."

He cited the contracts entered into by the Standard Oil Company and similar firms.

"It is extremely important", Mr. Bowles continued, "that private business goes into India as a partner. They don't want the exploitation that went with the nineteenth century. I think American business understands this and agrees with it."

Mr. Chester Bowles

Asked whether there were any time limits for his plan, Mr. Bowles said, "the four-year plan will either succeed or fail by April 1956".

Central Railway Staff Celebrates The Day

Republic Day was observed in a modest manner by the officers and staff of the Central Railway in Bombay today at the Victoria Terminus station which was gaily decorated, with festoons, buntings and flags. A representative gathering of all the Railway Services like the Railway District of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Watch and Ward Staff, Cash Guards, Fire Services and the departments of the railway were present. Mr. H. P. Hira, the General Manager unfurled the flag and took the salute. In a short speech, Mr. Hira referred to the part Railways played in the development of national economy. The band of St. John Ambulance Brigade was in attendance.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 25—(UPA):— A single bolt of lightning killed an African woman and seven young children last night, it was reported from Natal.

Governor Takes National Salute

CALL TO ARMED FORCES AND HOME GUARDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S Governor Raja Maharaj Singh today told the State's Armed Forces that though their functions were purely to promote peace, they should nevertheless keep themselves ready to rebut any attack on the Indian soil.

His Excellency took the salute at an impressive march past of the combined Armed Forces at a colourful Ceremonial Parade on the turf of the Brabourne Stadium, early this morning.

His Excellency spoke to his forces in chaste Hindi. He used choice and pure Hindi terms. He asked the Forces to function with greater zeal and maintain the high traditions of the army.

Members of the Bombay Cabinet led by Chief Minister B. G. Kher, members of the Consular and Diplomatic Corps, the Chief Justice of Bombay, Sheikh Abdullah, Chief Minister of Kashmir, Mr. K. S. Firodia, Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of Information, high civil and military dignitaries and a large gathering was present.

His Excellency was received on arrival by Major General Atal, General - Officer - Commanding, Bombay Area as the Naval Band played "Jana Gana Mana." His Excellency took the National Salute, and inspected the parade, accompanied by the General Officer Commanding and Lt. Col. P. L. N. Choudhary of the Engineers, who commanded the parade.

DAY OF REJOICING

The Governor said that today was a "day of rejoicing" for on this day two years ago, the nation attained freedom. With freedom, however, came increased responsibilities and it was necessary that everyone devoted himself with more vigour in the service of "the beloved country."

He said that this nation had no territorial ambitions but cautioned the armed forces against any foreign attack, which "God forbid."

The armed forces had done well in the past and he had every confidence that they will not fail in future also. The duties of the Home Guards and the Police had greater significance now because they not only helped the Government but protected the life and property of the citizens. Their work was not easy but he was sure they will carry out with good cheer and responsibility. The presence of women members in the Home Guards had made it clear that "our sisters are now prepared to shoulder responsibilities in the discharge of essential work."

The parade was composed of Artillery units, Engineers, Mahratta Light Infantry, the Navy, the Air Force, Greater Bombay Police and its women wing, the Home Guards and its women wing. The bands of the Artillery Centre Deolali and Engineers and Bombay City Police were also in attendance.

A light touch was provided to the function when a two-year-old boy, dressed in military uniform with cap on marched to the Salute Dias sporting a toy rifle. His Excellency bent down and patted the boy and later posed for photographs with the child.

His Excellency and Rani Maharaj Singh received tremendous ovation from the gathering as they arrived and left.

Iceland President Dead

REYKJAVIK (Iceland), Jan. 26 (PTI-Reuter): President of Iceland Mr. Sveinn B. Joennson, died on Thursday last. He was 70.

Head of the state during the British wartime occupation of Iceland, Mr. B. Joennson was the first and only president the country has had since the new republic was established in 1944.

BRITAIN ON EDGE OF DISASTER

Balfour's Warning

LONDON, Jan. 26 (PTI-Reuter): Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Chairman of Lloyds Bank warned last night that Britain was at the edge of disaster.

"In the past six months, we have lost more than a third of our entire gold reserve," he said in a broadcast here. "Another nine months at that rate and the last gold bar would be gone," he said.

If once Britain lost control of the value of the pound in international exchange "fifty million people cannot long survive on this island."

Lord Balfour said that the country must arrange its affairs so that once again holders of pounds sterling can get goods with them wherever they choose.

SOLAR ENERGY BODY TO MEET IN BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25. (PTI): A meeting of the Solar Energy Committee, appointed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, will be held in Bombay on January 27, under the chairmanship of Dr. H. J. Bhabha it is learnt.

It is understood that the Committee will consider reports from the National physical and chemical aspects of utilisation of solar energy. It will also consider data concerning the availability of solar radiation in India and progress made in the solar radiation experiments now being conducted at the LPL in New Delhi. A programme of further research on the subject is expected to be drawn up.

PAKISTAN PREMIER NON-COMMITTAL

KARACHI, Jan. 26, (PTI): Lord Birdwood, a former Indian army officer said here today that the Pakistan Prime Minister, Kwaja Nazimuddin, was non-committal when he suggested a meeting between Sheikh Abdullah, The Prime Minister of Kashmir and Mir Yusuf, head of the Pakistan-sponsored Azad Kashmir Government.

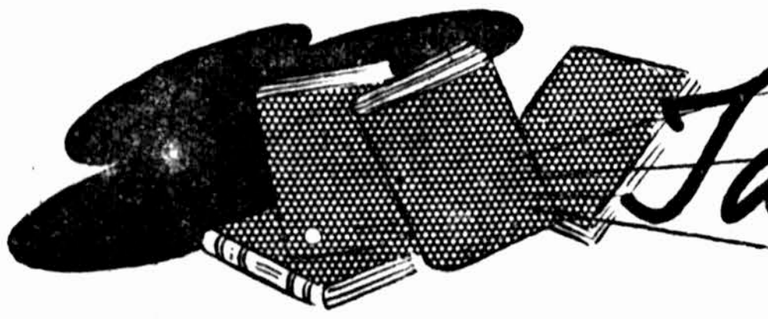
Lord Birdwood, who is the son of Field-Marshall Lord Birdwood, a former Commander-in-Chief, has concluded a six weeks tour of India and Pakistan which he undertook to write a book entitled "Continent Decides".

INDIAN ARMY HAS GIVEN ITS VERY BEST

Gen. Cariappa's Message

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (PTI):— General K. M. Cariappa, C-in-C, Indian Army, has issued the following special order of the day on the anniversary of the Republic Day:—

"On this day, the second anniversary of our country becoming sovereign independent Republic, I send all ranks under my command, both military and civil, my very best wishes. I wish to thank you all once again for the efficient manner in which you have carried out your respective duties under my command. I am happy to see the progressively increasing efficiency throughout the army. This is the result of all ranks giving their very best prompted by the feeling and desire to have a really first class army.



Talking of Books—

STORIES OF THE GREAT

Arnold Bennet, Mean In Small Things And Generous In Big Things

Clifford Bax seems to have spent so many hours with friends among the famous in literature, art, the stage and cricket that one wonders how he ever found time to write his own plays, books and poems. He has already written something about his many friendships in EVENINGS IN ALBANY (how refreshing, I remember, this book seemed when I came across it in Egypt during the war) and ROSEMARY FOR REMEMBERANCE; now he has added a third book, SOME I KNEW WELL (Phoenix House, 15s.).

Those whom he recalls include such widely contrasted men as Stephen Phillips, Havelock Ellis, C. B. Fry, Arnold Bennett, W. B. Yeats, E. V. Lucas, W H. Davies and George ("AE") Russell. He has stories of them all, writes William Edis in 'John O' London weekly.

He once offered AE a drink, when that other-worldly man came to see him in London. AE replied

"No, my dear man, no, thank you, nothing, nothing. I have been drunken only once in my life and that was when I and a colleague had been bicycling or walking all day in the west of Ireland, and we had eaten nothing. Towards evening we came to an inn, and I put two spoonsfuls of that horrible stuff—, whiskey—into my glass, and almost immediately heard my own voice rolling towards me from many miles away."

AB recited some of his poems when visiting Mr. Bax, including the one in which he rather surprisingly saw Dublin's tramcars as "the glittering galleons of the street". When he had gone, Mr. Bax's brother Arnold said:

"I heard dear old AE recite that poem about the trams one afternoon in Dublin, but the clatter made by the glittering galleons prevented me from catching more than a word or two here and there.

A Dog Story

Mr. Bax's stories of W B. Yeats show that other great Irishman in lighter mood, even challenging his friends to name any detective story which he had not read. Yeats recalled, says Mr. Bax,

how once when he was walking down Grafton Street with James Stephens they passed a dog. "After a few more steps," said Yeats. "I must go back and pat that dog You see I am a sort of honorary dog."

Mr. Bax says that he has a letter in which Yeats describes how George Moore, distrubed by the presence of a mouse in a Paris hotel, sat in front of its hole in the wainscot with a shotgun hoping to get a shot at it. A delightful picture!

In one of his poems, we are told, in which the phrase. "And little shadows come about her eyes" occurs, Yeats had originally written "little crow's feet', until Ernest Rhys had explained the meaning of "crow's feet." Rhys, says Mr Bax, also saved Richard Le Gallienne from referring to a lady's "silversides."

Graham Robertson, I suppose, will be remembered not so much for PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES and THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH as for his autobiography, TIME WAS, and for the fact that he was the subject of that famous Sargent portrait that seemed to typify the 'nineties:

It represents young Graham Robertson as an elegant, clothed in a long frock coat and carrying a graceful ebony stick with jade head. "And now hot the weather was," he exclaimed "I almost melted away in that immense frock coat." He wore nothing underneath, and the portrait became known as "the lamp-post."

One thing we owe to Graham Robertson is the collection he made of Blake's work that is now in the Tate Gallery. He might, I feel, have made a bigger name for himself either as artist or playwright if he had been a poorer man. As it was, he had a fatal dilettantism. He had a devoted manservant called William, says Mr. Bax, though this was not really his name:

"Some people say I invented William," he remarked, "but anyway, he practically owns me now." There was, for instance, an evening when Robertson was setting out to a theatre, and William, anxious that all should go well, called out from the front door: "Have you your scarf, Mr. Robertson?" "Yes, William." "Have you your tickets?" "Quite safely." "Have you your teeth, sir?" Yes, he had not forgotten them

Three Words

That true man of the theatre, Leon M. Lion, says Mr Bax, delighted also in literature and "even in single words, to an unusual degree. Much as he relished brandy and cigars, he relished words even more." Alan Dent once asked his friends to name their "three favourite words".

I failed dismally, having given my answer, "June, Golden, Wonder," to which Dent responded: "You're a mere housemaid"! but Leon's choice undoubtedly epitomized the chinoiserie of his mind "My three?" he said. "Inspissated, Mephitic, and Burgundian Burgundian!"

Leon M Lion was staying at Cambridge with Mr. Bax when he learned that his host had gout in the elbow and couldn't shave himself. He immediately offered to do the job himself, and when he had finished he remarked: "Anyway, you can always say that you had a close shave from a Lion."

Although Mr. Bax is kindly in his recollections of most of those who crossed his path, he clearly did not take to D. H. Lawrence. Indeed it seems that people either liked or disliked him intensely; there were no half-measures. The last time Mr. Bax met Lawrence was at Herbert Farjeon's house:

rence told us how someone had

We went for a walk, and Law-

organized a fund that should enable him to write his gospels. "And what do you think?" he cried. "Bernard Shaw, a millionaire, has sent five pounds." "Do you know him well?" I asked, for I knew how secretly liberal Shaw could be. "I've never met him," answered the pseudo-Messiah

Arnold Bennett had the reputation of being mean in small things and generous in big things On one occasion, says Mr. Bax, attending a directors' meeting in the tiny office at the Lyric (Hammersmith) Theatre, he astonished Nigel Playfair by demanding half a crown for his taxi-fare "And," said Playfair, "a few minutes afterwards I told him that one of our old dressers had met with a chain of misfortunes Arnold immediately wrote out a cheque for twenty-five pounds."

A Gladiator

Mr Bax is putting it mildly when he writes that Bennett "had never the recklessness of Kit Marlowe or Stephen Phillips." Phillips, now forgotten, was once famous for PAOLO AND FRANCESCA and other poetic dramas. He must have been a striking figure—"six foot four inches in height, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, with auburn hair and resonant voice":

He looked, says his son, "like a Roman gladiator." This huge frame required mutton-chops for breakfast and, at other times, immense helpings of gorgonzola cheese, which were aided on their way by copious draughts of Moselle or Burgundy.

Women lionized him, treating him, according to his son, "as only a film star is now treated." He became so sick of this that one day, standing at the top of the staircase, he shouted: "God save me from these wretched women!' Whereupon, "assuming the master was mad, the cook and the housemaid gave notice."

During a rehearsal of his ULYSSES, Phillips became somewhat restive, so William Archer told Mr Bax:

Mrs. Brown-Potter, a famous beauty of the period, stepped to the footlights and cried out: "Mr. Phillips, you do not conceal your contempt for my acting." He answered: "Really, madam? I thought I did."

About 1904 his popularity suddenly waned and his "copious draughts" became more copious than ever. He would go into the Links Hotel at Ashford, we are told, order two bottles of his favourite wine, place a bottle at each end of the long bar and, "musing aloud or declaiming at the top of his voice," would wander from one bottle to the other. If his ideas were coming well, he would remain in

(Continued on Page 23)

"Waging Peace In Korea."

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Books Received

WISDOM OF SIVA—By Swami Sivananda, pp. 229, Price Rs. 4-8.

ESSENCE OF YOGA—By Swami Sivananda, pp. 178, Price Rs. 3.

AMRITA GITA—By Swami Sivananda, pp. 40. Price Re. 1.

A BOON TO DIABETICS—By Swami Sivananda, pp. 76. Price Rs. 1-8.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE—(a monthly edited by S. Venkataramani). Yearly subscription Rs. 3-12. Published by Divine Life Society, Ananda Kutir Post, Rishikesh.

THE ELECTIONS AND THE CITIZEN—By Prof. M. Venkatarangaiya, Published by M. Seshachalam & Co., Madras. pp. 37, Price 0-10-0.

VOTER'S VOICE—By Ishar Singh Grover, Published by Rama Krishna & Sons, New Delhi. pp. 12.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PRESENT NEPAL—By Jiva Raj Sharma, Published by Nepali National Congress.

AMERICAN POW'S CALLING FROM KOREA—American POW'S appeal to the United Nations. (Publishers name not given).

PHILOSOPHY AND MEDICINE—By Bernard Phillips, Published by The Indian Institute of Culture, Basavangudi, Bangalore. pp. 17, Price Re. 1.

YOUR RIGHTS AS A VOTER—Published by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Price As. 4.

ECONOMIC CONTROLS IN INDIA—Issued by Publications Division, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Price Re. 1.

Gandhian Approach For Peace And World Order

HEREDITY VS. ENVIRONMENT; YOGA FOR AMERICANS

GANDHI'S VIEW OF LIFE—By Chandrashanker Shukla, Published by Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chaupatty, Bombay. 245, Price Rs. 1/12.

UNDERSTAND YOUR CHILDREN—By H. R. Bhatia, M.A., Birla College, Pilani, Published by New Hindustan Publications, 9A/92, W.E.A., Karol Bagh, Delhi. pp. 239, Price Rs. 5/15.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A YOGI—By Paramhansa Yogananda, Published by Philosophical Library, Inc. New York. 1951.

In the preface Mr. Shukla writes, "This is an essay in understanding, not an interpretation." Mr. Shukla's modesty is slightly Gandhian, for his book is entirely successful and does fulfil the expectation evoked by his authorship of a book on Gandhiji.

One by one Mr. Shukla takes up the principles which formed Gandhiji's Summa Theoligia and explains them in the light of his pure life. Mr. Shukla finds the full justification of these principles in Gandhiji's intuitive and conscious adherence to them and in the unsurpassably beautiful life which blossomed from this adherence. Truth, non-violence, asceticism, Hinduism, were unshakable facts of Gandhiji's nature. He was a great artist in the sense he himself had defined, "To me the supreme artist is surely he who lives the finest life."

Mr. Shukla scrupulously keeps his resolution of not raising controversial points. He quotes abundantly from Gandhiji's speeches and writings, thus letting the sage make his own case. He also quotes freely from various classics (the book has a bibliography of over 50 books) in order to set Gandhiji's view of life in a wider context. Although Mr. Shukla is no blind worshipper of his hero, he makes it clear that to his mind the Gandhian approach has more potentialities of lasting happiness, peace and world-order than any other offered by statesman or philosopher.

●

Mr. Bhatia has made a scientific study of the problems of the growing child, from the parent's and the teacher's point of view. He puts before us the two main trends of thought on which child education, at home or at school, conscious or unconscious, is founded. The 'heredity' school of thought to which Rousseau, Pearson and Galton belong, believes that a child's future is merely the fructification of the abilities with which he is born; that what he inherits from his parents plays a much more decisive role in his life than any external education he may receive. At the other extreme is the school (to which surely all our Marxists belong) which argues that environment alone makes or mars a man and that 'heredity is its insignificant shadow.' Mr. Bhatia points out that the truth lies between those extremes, that these two, heredity and environment, are not mutually exclusive but rather mutually dependent, 'like the deed and the soil in which it germinates').

The educationist abhors the old practice of imposing a strict discipline on the child; he also dislikes the general attitude of taking the child for granted. He strongly recommends the psychological approach evolved in this century, for "The child is a growing personality and we have to obtain a genetic picture of individual development through all stages. No stage is intrinsically more important than another. Each has its special scope.'

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Koestler made an acute remark when he said, 'It seems that the decades of materialism, will be followed by decades of Yoga. The Westerner, shattered in mind and spirit by the cataclysimic upheavels of this volcanic century, seeks an ideal which will not betray him as the political ideal has done; nay, an ideal in which he finds the true purpose and fulfilment of the human race. In this spiritual vacuum the mind inevitably recalls Christ's injunction, 'Seek ye first the kingdom of heaven, and the rest shall be added unto it'.

This Autobiography is unique in this that besides giving an interesting account of his spiritual evolution, (ranging from adolescent longings for the spiritual life, to the realization of Nirbhikalpa Samadhi and the strange conversation with his dead and resurrected guru), the Swami has very successfully shown that Science and Yoga are both moving towards the same mystical goal. In three absorbing chapters, Outwitting the stars, the law of Miracles, and the Science of Kriya Yoga, the writer emphasizes the slant towards mysticism in the work of Einstein and James Jeans, and offers Kriya Yoga as a way to God and Godliness; he explains that it is a science like any other science.

The writer has enriched the book with a portrait gallery of the significant figures in the Yogic revival in India. Babaji, Lahiri Mahasaya, Yukteswari Giri leave a very deep impression on the receptive mind. It is remarkable, though quite fitting, that like all the other important progressive movements of the last and the present century, the Yogic movement also has started and has found its most powerful exponents in Bengal, intellectually and spiritually the most fertile province in India.

—MISS CHABDA.

Cradle Of Our Future Defence Officers

CLEMENT TOWN ACADEMY IS BLEND OF SCHOOL AND TRAINING CENTRE

ON the evening of the 28th December 1951 and on the East's largest parade ground in Clement Town, Dehra Dun, seventy eight young men marched past Vice-Admiral C. T. M. Pizey, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, and marched out over an inland quarter-deck. And as they did so, the stubbornly silent 'Curse of Scotland'—an old Stuart tank across the parade ground,—a human pyramid of cheering juniors on the Mast and a formation of Spitfires flying past combined to bid them god-speed and goodbye

These seventy-eight were officer cadets of the three Defence Services—the Army, the Navy and the Air Force,— who had completed their first two years phase of training and were passing out of the Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy Some of them will now join the other wing of the Academy, the Military Wing, nine miles away at Premnagar, where they will be trained for another two years and commissioned as Second Lieutenants of the Indian Army. Some will proceed to spend a few months at Cochin in the Naval training establishment, I.N.S Venduruthy, before leaving for the United Kingdom for four or more years' training in the Royal Navy, to return eventually as Sub-Lieutenants or Lieutenants of the Indian Navy. The remaining are bound for the Air Force Academy, Begumpet, where a course of 18 months prepares them for a commission in the Indian Air Force.

In front of each cadet that stepped out of the Joint Services Wing's portals on the 28th December, there opens out the most honourable of careers. Before he retires from his Service in the fullness of time he will have served his country loyally and long, he will have commanded brave and faithful men, he will have lived a disciplined and dedicated life of activity, of adventure and of high professional and social status.

But was he counting these blessings of the future when that evening he raised his arm in a last salute to the Wing? His face was a mask as he did so, and for all we know, he was perhaps thinking of another and equally cold day early in 1950 when, a bashful youngster in civvies, he jumped down from the truck that had brought him to the Joint Services Wing from the Dehra Dun Railway Station. He was then a stripling between 15 and 17-1/2 years of age—to be sure, not older than 17, if the Navy was to be his Service.

TWO YEARS AFTER

That was two years ago, and what has the Joint Services Wing been doing with this adolescent being since then? He can now see that he has been passed through an extraordinarily comprehensive and expensive course of training—expensive, that is, not for him but for the State which has been boarding, lodging, clothing and training him free. His outlook has been rendered catholic after two years with a uniquely composite and cosmopolitan family of soldiers, sailors, airmen and teachers, on the one hand, and on the other, lads from every corner of India. A singularly broad general education has made him an efficient citizen and given him a mind to call his own. The stern discipline of a military routine, regular drill, annual camps and some instruction in weapons, fieldcraft and map reading have prepared him for his profession. Games, P.T., athletics and strenuous outdoor pastimes have raised him to a high degree of physical fitness. All manner of hobbies have enriched his personality and taught him to canalize leisure. Mess life has made him an elegant and polished gentleman. And above all, the whole environment has been all the time conditioning and shaping his character and nurturing in him the qualities that make the successful leader of fighting men.

By P. N. Krishna Rayan

And it is an interesting—one is tempted to say, unique—place that has done all this to him and is now sending him out. The 28th December evening's giant tableau at Clement Town, composed of the tank, the mast and the aircraft, offers a trinity of symbols projecting the unique, or nearly unique, idea on which the Joint Services Wing rests. It is the idea of a completely joint training, during the first phase of two years, for officer cadets of the three Defence Services.

Viewed as such, the Joint Services Wing has no parallel anywhere in the world, except in Canada's tri-Service Royal Military Colleges. Combined operations are the very stuff of a modern war, and the last War has shown that anything less than a hundred per cent harmony and co-operation among the Services can well be disastrous. The Joint Services Wing seeks to abolish the mental barriers dividing the Services and to build up an inter-Service psychology for the next generation of officers by making cadets of the three Services pend two of their most impressionable years in intimate contact with one another and in an inimitable set-up which blends the officers and men, the traditions and practices, the symbols, uniforms and nomenclatures of the three Services.

The top of the Joint Servcies Wing is symbolic—Major General M. S. Wadalia of the Indian Army as the Commandant, Captain R. Sawhny of the Indian Navy as the Deputy Commandant, Mr. Bhawani Shankar, an experienced university teacher as the Principal and Wing Commander M. Rammuny of the Indian Air Force as the Chief Instructor.

An Army cadet at the Joint Services Wing has a quarter-deck as his saluting base, may pursue aeroplane modelling as a hobby and, if lucky enough, is taken out for one of the Indian Navy's cruises. A Naval cadet learns the virtues of a route march and perhaps even the delights of a courier flight in a Dakota. An Air Force cadet learns rifle drill and likes it and can, if he wants, masters knots and splices in the Seafarers' Club. And all the time all the three types of cadets dress and salute alike, and learn and play and live together. Training at the Joint Services Wing is one and indivisible, and its ideal is the officer who has an enlightened and catholic inter-Service outlook to match and balance deep loyalty to and pride in his own Service.

INDISPENSABLE PRELIMINARY

But that is not everything. There is a second principle central to the constitution of the Joint Services Wing, and it is as revolutionary as the first. It is the principle of a sound and enlightened basic general education during the first two years as an indispensable preliminary to professional and technical training at the higher academies.

This cardinal principle is indeed the "raison d'etre" of the Joint Services Wing which is an educational institution before anything else.

It is if you strip it of its khaki, a school—if you like, a blend of training centre, school and college, where a matriculate is given a further two years' education through civilian teachers and brought up to the Intermediate standard, but in a much larger number of subjects than any Intermediate course comprises. The curriculum of the Joint Services Wing, built on the something-about-everything principle, is exceptionally wide. Besides the usual subjects like English, Hindi, history, mathematics, physics, Chemistry and regional geography, the Joint Services Wing provides instruction in three foreign languages, engineering drawing, workshop practice, current affairs and physical and economic geography, which are not taught in most schools.

A priori this seems an over-ambitious syllabus, but in actual practice no cadet's capacity for absorption is over-strained, as the teacher concentrates on the fundamentals and the applications and avoids bookish details and memory work. In method no less than in curriculum, the Joint Services Wing has been distinctly progressive, thanks to the abundant resources, the absence of an external affiliating or examining authority and the special problems of teaching a composite collection of pupils (of bafflingly diverse kinds and degrees of educational background, ability and attainments) a multiplicity of subjects. The Joint Services Wing attempts approximation to ideal learning conditions—the small class of 25, the tutorial group of twelve, weightage for class work in marking the cadet, instructional films, film-strips and other up-to-date audio-visual aids, and pupil activity in all its forms such as group discussions, lecturettes, recitation on West Point lines, assignments and projects.

SERVICE QUALITIES

The Joint Services Wing is an educational institution rather than a training centre, and Service instruction, such as there is, is necessarily elementary, except perhaps in drill where the cadets learn enough to have common ceremonial parades with their seniors of the Military Wing. For the rest of it, they are introduced to fieldcraft, the use of the rifle, map-reading and navigation and the organisation and administration of the three Services. The main effort is more to inculcate Service qualities by familiarising the cadet with the rigour of Service discipline on the drill square, in barracks, in camps, in the mess and indeed at all places and times—regulated routine, turn-out, kit maintenance, tidy living habits etc. A chain of rotatory cadet command, to mention but one of the many modes of leadership training, provides every cadet with opportunities of developing qualities of leadership Regular and compulsory P.T. and riding and manly outdoor games aid this process in their own way.

A distinctive feature of the place is the wealth and variety of leisure-time pursuits and pastimes fostered through clubs functioning on a voluntary basis but vigorously enough and appealing to different tastes and temperaments. These include hiking, shikar, angling, riding and skating; music, art and theatricals; journalism and public speaking; and radio, photography and aero modelling. These clubs supplement instruction, educate the cadet in the profitable use of leisure and aid the expression of personality.

But all these departments of training, academic or Service, indoor or outdoor, compulsory or voluntary, have one supreme presiding principle—that of moulding the character of the cadet so that he becomes truly an officer—a leader, a comrade, a gentleman, an educated man, equipped with integrity and a sense of honour, loyalty, courage, determination, initiative, self-confidence, a sense of discipline, of duty and responsibility and endurance.

EXPERIMENTAL

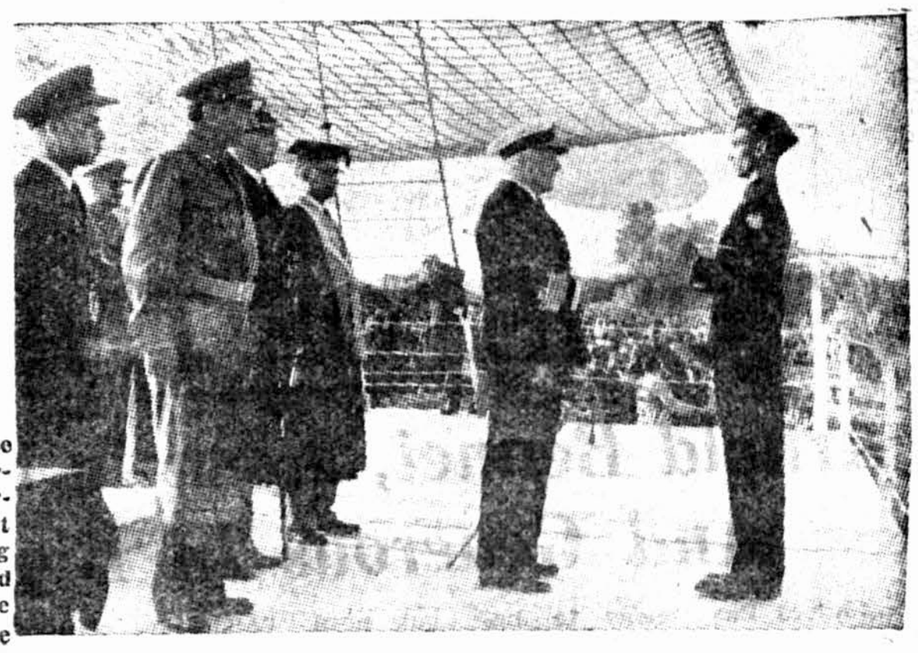
The Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy, which has now sent out its third batch of cadets, is three years old. The Joint Services Wing as an idea is of course older and was born in 1945 when a committee of eminent educationists and military officers was appointed by the Government of India to plan a National War Memorial Academy. The committee's report which was presented in 1946 could not be acted upon immediately. Plans, however, matured in 1948 and when the following year opened the Armed Forces Academy had already been formed at Dehra Dun with the old Indian Military Academy reconstituted as one of its wings, the Military Wing, and the other wing, the Inter Services Wing, lodged in an old prisoner-of-war camp in Clement Town nine miles away.

The Academy, formally inaugurated by the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in June 1949, was designed as a strictly experimental and interim institution, for the home of the permanent Academy was being built in Khadakavasla, near Poona, where its foundation stone was laid by Pandit Nehru in October 1949. The Academy, with its naval Wing, soon acquired its present name, and it has surely come to stay, now that three generations of cadets have passed out from it

The stature and role of the Joint Services Wing will be enhanced further when the duration of its course is extended to three years to provide both for separate training for each Service and for specialized and more advanced and self-conducted academic studies. And the last of the vicissitudes of the National Defence Academy's infancy will be when it moves into its permanent and proper habitation at Khadakavasala.

THE CADETS THAT PASSED OUT OF THE WING ON THE 28th DECEMBER WILL BY THEN HAVE BECOME OFFICERS.

PASSING OUT PARADE



Rear Admiral C.T.M. Pizey, D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, presents the President's gold medal to wing cadet Captain Jagjit Singh, the best all-round cadet of the passing out course.

IN AID OF ORPHANAGE

Ashok Kumar, the well-known film star welcomed the chief guest Shri B. G. Kher, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Programme Committee at the variety show in aid of Ramakrishna Mission's Kaladi Orphanage held recently in the city Smti Nalini Jayawant sitting last participated in the show.

Behind The 'Bamboo Curtain' In Chiang's Formosa

BY MICHAEL STRAIGHT

Formosa is an island of seven million people. India's population is more than 50 times that of Formosa, yet Formosa has received 300 million dollars of American ECA aid—six times as much as India.

This, says the author of this revealing article in NEW REPUBLIC, is because America would like to be ready with a Government to move in when the Communist regime in China Crumbles. He believes this to be a foolish hope. "The military reconquest of China would be a hopeless enterprise for the foreseeable future. China. can be liberated but not reconquered. And it can not be liberated by Chiang Kai-shek." That is because the Chiang regime is corupt.

SEVEN hundred million people live in the independent nations of Asia. Their governments need help and are due to share about $900 million in US aid. One in a hundred of these Asians lives under Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa. But he will get one-third of the aid.

How much of the $300 million that we are sending to Chiang will be wasted? Can we afford to tie the destinies of the US to those of Chiang? The revelations of Gen. P. T. Mow and Col. V. S. Hsiang describing corruption in the Nationalist regime force these questions upon us. This corruption, they claim, was countenanced by Chiang Kai-shek and will continue as long as he holds power on Formosa.

Conditions on Formosa two years ago are described by Chiang's Chief of Staff, Gen. C. J. Chou, in letters turned up in the course of this controversy:

The efficiency of our fighting forces is inconceivably low . . . there is no discipline in our ground forces at all. All epithets that we used to describe that worst army are far from being strong enough to depict the true state of our present troops. Therefore our future, which relies only on a stretch of water, gives us no hope. . . .

Our government is just as corrupt as it used to be, and our military strength is just as impotent: even if the anti-Communist campaign wins the final victory someday, I fear there is no chance for this government.

MUNITION SALES RACKET

In these years the Nationalists were financed by US wartime contributions, and by the dollar 125 million tacked on to ECA appropriations by Congress in 1948. All procurement, however, was handled by the Chinese, without close supervision. General Mow, a deputy commander of the Nationalist air force, purchased air force supplies; Colonel Hsiang was his executive officer. Whatever Mow's own role may have been. the documents he has released prove that he and Hsiang have struggled on for three years to end the corruption that thrived under Chou's command with Chiang's consent.

The distrust between Mow and Chuo was exploited from 1949 on by an American company, Commerce International (China), Inc. Its president was an Armenian—Miran Aprahamian; its vice-president, a Greek Satiris Galahad Fassoulis. It established itself on Formosa in the summer of 1949, selling millions of dollars worth of munitions for cash. and for American military equipment which it resold to other nations.

In the spring of 1950, Commerce International (China), Inc., working through Chiang and his wife, obtained a service fee of dollar 750,000 a year, paid for by American taxpayers. It organised an "American Technical and Military Advisory Group" headed by Adm. Charles Cooke, a former Chief of Staff to Admiral King. The CIC, by acting as an intermediary, by-passed a prohibition forbidding US officers to work for foreign governments. They, in turn, helped CIC by-pass the Nationalists' own procurement staffs

On April 10, 1950, Mow and Hsiang warned Chou that profiteers, offering useless equipment at outrageous prices, were working with the CIC to exploit the Nationalists' need for arms. Chou's reply was an instruction to Mow to purchase "a large quantity of bombs located by the CIC in Europe." The bombs were surplus American weapons, sold on condition that the metal be used for scrap and the explosives for fertiliser. CIC's price was double the cost of new bombs available in the US.

Later in 1950, Chou rejected a US Government offer of 50 Thunderbolt fighters and backed the CIC's attempts to foist on Formosa a pile of junk, described as 25 Mustang fighters. The price of each plane was set by the CIC at dollar 36,000, providing for dollar 9,000 profit for CIC and dollar 8,000 as proposed graft for Hsiang. This bribe, amounting to almost dollar 200,000 on one transaction, Fassoulis proposed to transmit to Hsiang by way of Panama and Switzerland. "According to Fassoulis," Hsiang testified, "this is the safest way to keep money because US authorities have no jurisdiction even to make inquiries about such matters."

CORRUPTION RAMPANT

In the course of its three-year history, CIC, as Alfred Friendly pointed out in the Washington Post, has engaged in forgery, fraudulent execution of the Civil Aeronautics Administration inspection reports, smuggling, misrepresentation of facts to secure export licenses, slander of high government officials and widespread bribery. All this the CIC has done as an official representative of the Chinese Government, favoured by Chiang. It was, in fact, the efforts of Mow and Hsiang to tear Chiang loose from the CIC that led Chiang to denounce Mow as a traitor and Hsiang as a "Communist agent" and to demand that they be extradited to Formosa to face trial and probably execution.

Mow and Hsiang declared that they have released only a few of the documents in their possession. They insist that the corruption they have exposed is a fraction of the corruption that centers around Chiang. Long ago the US White Paper on China declared that a good part of the dollar 500 million the US gave Chiang to support his currency was placed in private bank accounts by grafting officials. Chiang's spokesmen claim that these transfers were made to avoid the freezing of government funds following U.S. recognition of China's new government. But where are these accounts, and how many are available today to meet Chiang's present needs? General Mow says he knows of many private accounts where millions in governments funds are kept. Chiang's relatives by marriage in the U.S. have moved to silence Mow And a clerk in the Chinese Purchasing Commission has reported a request to relay an offer of 500,000 dollars as a bribe to Mow and Hsiang to shut up

DOLLARS POURED IN

Mow and Hsiang have a punched gaping hole in the facade of Chiang's prestige. Chinese in America, even in the Embassy, while they regret Mow's action believe that he is right. Congressmen are impressed by his story The China Lobby is shaken. Our continued backing of Chiang Kai-shek, and therefore his future, turn on the reactions of the conference committee on foreign assistance, where aid to Formosa is up for a decision.

Those who oppose a change in our Formosan policy argue firstly that there is nothing unique in the revelations of corruption on Formosa. There is widespread corruption in Indonesia, Burma and India. There is universal corruption on the Philippines. That is true; yet the responsibility of the U.S. varies in each case. The total military and economic aid we are granting Indonesia amounts to little more than 11 cents per person; total aid to India amounts to 15 cents. In contrast the military and economic aid we are granting Formosa amounts to more than 40 dollars a head each year. We are granting more than twice as much aid, per capita, to Formosa than to any other nation in the world. Economic aid is only one-third of our total help to Chiang's regime; and yet if economic aid alone is considered, Formosa stands apart in Asia.

The importance of our intervention varies, of course, with the size of the nations we aid. But, in general we have treated the new nations of Asia more harshly, in economic terms, than they were treated by their former colonial masters, while in Formosa we ourselves have taken on colonial responsibilities.

In Formosa we inherited a prosperous economy and a literate people, advanced far beyond most of Asia under Japanese rule. We continued to support the 300 farmers' co-operative established by Japan. We helped to introduce tenure rights and to force reductions in rents. Americans and Chinese, working as equals in the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, have progressed far in bringing modern technique of agricultural production and rural living to Formosans.

THOUGHT CONTROL

Under the administration of K. C. Wu, Formosa has probably the most efficient bureaucracy of any government in Asia. Formosans have been given a share of responsibilities. Economic policies are shaped under the guidance of American and Chinese experts on the Economic stabilization Board. In contrast to Burma, where civil war makes progress impossible, and to Indonesia, where the Communists are smuggling in heavy machine guns, Formosa enjoys order. "Formosa," Allen Griffin, the ECA's Far Eastern Director, told the Congress, "is the one country where you can go, on foot or on horseback, in perfect safety day or night."

Order, however, is imposed by dictatorship. Formosa is a police state, administered by Chiang's son and apparent dynastic successor, Chiang Ching-kuo. This man, one of the most ignorant and bigoted of the Nationalists, is head of the secret police.

His men, according to Philip Potter of the Baltimore 'Sun' "exercise a potent thought control" over Formosa. Potter notes the case of a Chinese major general, reduced to a "cringing wreck" after "indoctrination" at a secret-police school, who no longer dared to be seen with American friends.

Through the secret police and the army, Chiang Kai-shek retains dictatorial control over Formosa.

Under the guise of liquidating "Communists" he has executed outstanding men, including the general manager of the Taiwan Sugar Corporation and the managing director of the Taiwan Power Company, who dared speak out against him. "Chiang fears to relax his grip on the army," according to Potter, "and trusts no one other than his own family and those who have held his confidence down through the years of Kuomintang rule." The army," Potter concluded, "is a Kuomintang Party army rather than a national army." It is paralyzed by political domination and by a supply system which an American general described as a "can of angle worms."

Nominally, Formosa's ground forces are under Gen. Sun Li-jen, China's one non-political general who served under Stilwell and who retains a great following on the mainland. In fact, Sun is little more than a prisoner at large whom Chiang would execute in a moment if he could. Sun, an outspoken critic of Chiang, retains his position through British and American support. In fact, according to Potter, "The island is divided into four military districts whose commanders pay little attention to General Sun....He has not the authority to move troops from one military district to another, nor the transports to do so if he had the authority." Supply is completely beyond Sun's control. Even the training of troops is directed by Chiang Ching-kuo. American advisers, according to Potter, declare that "ability is rated at the lowest priority in the advancement of an officer. His political orientation comes first."

CHIANG'S CLIQUE

Chou controls the four district commanders. Chou is the instrument of Chiang Kai-shek. Every aspect of the government of Formosa is controlled by Chiang. The People's Political Council, on which Formosans sit, is his tool, rigged by an adventurist named C. C. Huang, who narrowly escaped conviction while he was Consul General in San Francisco on charges of smuggling narcotics in the U.S. Chiang is beyond redemption. He remains as always, feudal in outlook, stubborn and gullible in character. Under his protection, the C-C clique, the most evil force in Nationalist China, retains its influence, and corruption spreads.

There is no ducking this fact. It poses basic question for the U.S. In theory the ECA, by supervising supplies from the moment they are ordered until they are used up, hopes to minimize graft. Yet new charges of black markets in drugs appear as the ECA's appropriations are discussed. In theory, General Chase is building up a thousand-man mission in the Military Assistance Advisory Group which will send men down to divisional unit levels to see that U.S. supplies are properly used. In fact, as Mow has proved, Chase recommended purchase of 1 million dollars worth of aviation gasoline, entirely ignorant of the fact that Chiang had cashed a million dollars for the same gasoline in New York.

We may watch the detailed administration of Formosa at lower levels. But as long as Chiang remains our toy, every action we take will be part of Chiang's pattern and his plans.

The plans of Chiang Kai-shek raise a still more grave question concerning the purpose of American aid to Formosa.

Why are we giving 300 million dollars a year to Formosa, six times a smuch as we are giving India, and more than we are giving several European nations? Government officials answer that our purpose is to save China from falling into Communist hands.

But Formosa is not a critically important base. The Chinese Communists won all of China without holding Formosa. The Japanese lost all the Pacific while possessing Formosa. Other nations which are more important suffer from relative neglect.

We are in Formosa, our officials argue further, so that when the Communist regime crumbles on the mainland we will be ready with a government to move into the breach. Is our purpose, then, to restore Chiang Kai-shek?

We began by renouncing all claims to influence on Formosa. Under military pressure we neutralized Formosa to protect our forces in the Korean War. We undertook to "fill out the corners" of Chiang Kai-shek's armies. Now we are entirely re-equipping them. For what purpose? We say to defend Formosa, but any army is both defensive and offensive.

Our purpose in Formosa may be to prevent Formosa falling into Communist hands. Chiang's purpose is to use Formosa as a base for his own military reconquest of China. As long as we work under Chiang, our actions form part of his plan.

Under any commander, the military reconquest of China would be a hopeless enterprise for the foreseeable future. China can be liberated but not reconquered. And it can not be liberated by Chiang Kai-shek.

THIS FICTION

There is growing resentment against the Chinese Communist Government. So far this resentment has taken no organized form. The principal reason is that while the Formosan regime calls itself "Free China," it is not, and never can be under Chiang Kai-shek, a focal point around which the movement for a free China can take shape.

In addition, it may well be that as long as we back Chiang we will prevent the re-emergence of nationalism on the mainland and perpetuate the subordination of the Communist regime to Stalin's domination.

The Nationalist regime is broke. Ninety per cent of its imports from the US are financed by American taxpayers. The argue that we are not responsible for Chiang or tha- we cannot do anything about him is foolish hypocrisy

We have taken responsibility in Formosa up to the level at which police rule by a gutted clique mocks our ends. Either we should get out of Formosa or we should accept the logic of our actions and follow them through, giving up the fiction of Chiang's dominion over China and helping freedom-loving Formosans and Chinese to end the reality of his dominion at Taipeh.

"WHOSE MOVE?"

The Louisville Courier-Journal.

POLICE STATE WITH FEUDAL OUTLOOK

'City Of The Angels' Is Much More Than Hollywood

FROM SLEEPY PUEBLO TO FOURTH CITY IN U.S.

TO many visitors, as they catch a first glimpse of its spotless white buildings, the lacy green boulevards that link blue hills and its bluer sea, Los Angeles, in the Pacific Coast State of California, with a population of almost 2,000,000, seems unreal—an elaborate stage artifice, or some mammoth man-made mirage.

Variously impressed, one visitor may recall best the luxurious hotel or colorful mountain or seaside resort; another, the flower-girt cottage on a quiet street. Some know Los Angeles for its delightful climate, or for its Spanish atmosphere. To the autograph-hunter, a paradise; a Mecca for artist, artisan, and entrepreneur; "all things to all men" is Los Angeles. But to most Angelenos—as residents of Los Angeles are called—it is, like any other city, a place to live and to work.

Thanks to magazine and news pictures, and the talk of those who have been there, people in many parts of the world have gained the idea that the region of Southern California, and Los Angeles in particular, is a lotus land, where life is easy. As a matter of fact, it is for those who go there to play or to rest. Yet in Los Angeles, with much labor man has turned a desert into a pleasant living place, and an isolated frontier into an industrial, commercial, and cultural center of the western part of the United States.

SPANISH TOWN

In area the largest municipality of the United States, its almost 2,000,000 inhabitants placing it fourth in terms of population, the "City of the Angels" presents an amazing record of growth and expansion. Founded by the Spanish in 1781 as El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula (The Town of Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels of Porciuncula), the sleepy pueblo 40 years later became part of Mexico when that country won its independence. In 1846, after a short interlude under the Bear Flag of the California Republic, Los Angeles merged its destiny with that of the Unite States.

The gold rush in 1849, with the great surge of settlers into the gold fields was followed by the San Francisco boom. But for another 20 years Los Angeles progress was comparatively slow. Finally, with the advent of the telegraph and the opening of the transcontinental railway, the city found its stride, and in but one decade since 1870, has it failed to double its population. As a result of its rapid growth, this population is largely a transplanted one. More than 100,000 Mexicans within the city's dominion preserve the customs and traditions of their fathers. Sizable Japanese and Chinese communities, too, help furnish color and contrast for the complex social fabric of the city.

Geographically, modern Los Angeles takes in a score of formerly independent communities such as Pasadena, Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Culver City, and Santa Monica. Flowing out and around its little neighbors, the city has engulfed them all, so that today it embraces most of the area between the San Gabriel Mountains, on the north, and the Pacific Ocean, which it fronts both at Santa Monica and at Wilmington and San Pedro, some 25 miles south. The greater part of this territorial expansion and population growth has taken place during the last three decades which mark Hollywood's meteoric climb to fame.

Other Industries

Supreme in importance though it is, the film industry should not be permitted to overshadow the many other businesses which contribute so fundamentally to the economic life of Los Angeles. The fifth largest industrial centre of the country, the metropolis produces huge quantities of a variety of other goods besides the miles of "celluloid," the sets and the costumes, and those more intangible elements of entertainment that go into the constitution of a motion picture.

Thus meat packing, automobile and airplane manufacture, the fabrication of rubber tires, furniture, and women's clothing, the canning of fish, fruit, and vegetables, printing and publishing, petroleum refining, and many other industrial activities are carried on in Los Angeles. Abundant hydro-electric power, supplemented by the mighty Boulder Dam (the highest dam in the world) as well as steam-generated power from natural gas and petroleum, assure continued cheap industrial power. Los Angeles is also the financial center for one of the richest cattle and orchard regions of the United States. It is a bustling seaport, exchanging cargoes with all parts of the globe. Finally there is the tourist "industry."

Of the city's many buildings only a few are mentioned here. One is the Chamber of Commerce Building, a handsome and imposing edifice where hundreds of thousands of visitors each year are welcomed to the "City of the Angels." Then, there is the Civic Center, a magnificent assemblage of great white buildings which include the City Hall, the Federal and California State Buildings, the Hall of Justice, and the Hall of Records. Another of the city's architectural triumphs is the Public Library, notable for its rotunda.

Plays Under Skylight

Other noteworthy structures in and about the city include the Los Angeles County General Hospital, whose 30 acres of floor space accommodate over 4,000 beds, the Griffith Observatory and Planetarium, the California State Exposition Building, and the County Museum, both of the latter in Exposition Park, where also stands the Coliseum, center of the 1932 Olympic games. There are also the celebrated Huntington Art Gallery at San Marino, the newly completed Union Depot, shared by three railroads, not to forget the famous Mount Wilson Observatory in Pasadena, and the Hollywood Bowl, the large arena theatre where concerts and plays are given, under California's starlit sky.

Nor may the churches of the "City of the Angels" be overlooked. About 500 houses of worship serve the religious needs of the city. The oldest and perhaps most picturesque of these is the so-called mission chapel of Our Lady of the Angels, usually referred to as the Plara Church. A great many other beautiful churches, representing every active denomination in the Western World and many Oriental sects dot the city's expanse.

Last but not least among the public buildings are the halls of learning. More than 500 public and private schools are located in the city and its environs, and Los Angeles County claims a score of colleges and universities. Prominent among the latter are the University of Southern California, the California Institute of Technology and the University of California at Los Angeles.

Love Of Good Living

The "bungalow court," so popular in Los Angeles, is a charming innovation among community dwellings. As befits the center of cinematic art, the metropolis boasts glittering motion picture theatres. The legitimate stage is well housed, too, as are the opera and the symphony. There are many hundreds of cafes, restaurants, and tea-rooms which attest the Angelenos' love of good living.

These then, in rough outline, are the physical aspects of Los Angeles— the aspects that must inevitably serve as the chief focal points in the memory of the casual visitor. To take the reader into these buildings, to go into these homes, these churches, the places of work or study, that is beyond the scope of this sketch.

THE THROBBING SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN CITY MAY BE HEARD IN THE WHISPER OF WHEELS ALONG HER BROAD BOULEVARDS; IT MAY BE FELT IN CONTEMPLATION OF GAINS BOROUGH'S "BLUE BOY" AT THE HUNTINGTON GALLERY, IN THE COOL OF THE DESERT NIGHT, IN THE LULLING WARMTH OF THE SAND AT SANTA CATALINA ISLAND NEAR THE HARBOR OF LOS ANGELES...IN THESE THINGS AND IN MANY OTHERS THAT SPIRIT MAY BE FOUND. OPTIMISM AND EARNEST INDUSTRY ARE ITS PRINCIPAL CONTENT.

Known to the ends of the earth as the American centre of the motion picture industry, Los Angeles, in the Pacific coast state of California, is also the fifth largest industrial centre of the United States, — and the fourth largest in population. This article from "THINK" sets out the romantic story of the rapid growth of Los Angeles — in the course of which it has taken in a score of former ly independent communities such as Pasadena, Hollywood, Beverley Hills, Culver City and Santa Monica.

LOS ANGELES SKY LINE

THE BLUE HILLS, THE BLUE SEA AND THE LACY GREEN BOULEVARDS THAT LURE THE ARTISTICALLY MINDED TO LOS ANGELES. THESE TOO ARE THE PRIDE OF THE ANGELENOS.

RENUKA RAY: A WOMAN OF NEW INDIA

(Continued from page 4 Col. 5)

instrumental in helping some ventures in this direction both amongst refugees and others.

Apart from her refugee rehabilitation work, the irrigation problems of West Bengal and the building of its roads have occupied her particular attention all along in the Parliament. She did her best in the Estimates Committee which allocates funds to different projects, to see that the Damodar Valley Plan does not suffer from curtailing of funds, and that the problems and requirements of West Bengal are awarded due recognition by the Central Government.

MUCH TRAVELLED

Srimati Ray has travelled widely in the countries of Far East such as China, Malaya, Japan and also in U.S.A. and Europe in 1935 when she represented the Women's Conference in these countries In 1949, she was selected as a delegate from India to the United Nations General Assembly where she was able to create an impression both in Committee work as well as at the Plenary Session, particularly as one who could effectively fight false propaganda against India and interest the womanhood of other countries in her cause. However, her predominant interest being in the problems of the country itself, most of her contribution is on the home front.

Srimati Ray is generally known in the country as a great supporter of the women's cause. In her activities both in Parliament and in the country, she has shown that it is not only the women's cause but cause of all those who are oppressed or who are the victims of calamities and misfortunes that she is vitally interested and in which her contribution lies.—

WEDDING RINGS

More and more men are wearing wedding rings. Many brides buy their husbands signet rings in token exchange for their wedding rings, a revival of a Victorian custom.

An official of the National Association of Jewellers remarked: "There is a big demand every day for rings for men. Most of them wear the signet ring on their marriage finger rather than on the small finger. Our members are working overtime to get out orders and to think up new designs."

Trends noticed by jewellers: monograms are out: men prefer small rings: heraldic signs are on the increase: few men like plain initials and many have a plain signet ring.

— Daily Dispatch

The Children's own corner has been held over for unavoidable reasons. It will appear as usual next week.

The Flying Mammal

(Continued from Page 2)

the home cave, tagged them, set them free, and found them next day hung up again with their buddies. How do they do it? No one knows.

The liking of bats for caves gave rise, during World War II, to an American scheme as demoniac in reality as the personalities of bats are in superstition and folklore. Some expert conceived the idea of making tiny incendiary bombs of the delayed-action type and attaching them to bats, a great number of which would be dropped from planes over Japanese cities. The bats would crawl into cracks and crevices of the flimsy Jap buildings, and presently hundreds of fires would break out. But nothing ever came of the scheme.

Scientists had long been curious about the night flights of bats. How could they fly swiftly, dodging and twisting, and not collide with objects in their paths? Could they see in the dark? It was easily proved that the eyesight of bats is only nominally efficient. Thus, scientists began to wonder about a bat's hearing. And also, about the curious little membrane which stands comically erect on the pug noses of the leaf-nosed bats.

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Could this little appliance pick up vibrations from the wings of flying insects, which the bat locates and catches in the air? Also, suppose a bat went flying about, constantly "shouting" — in a pitch too high for the human ear to record — and echoes of these yelps bounced back from stationary objects?

If the bat's ears were sensitive enough to pick up the echoes, possibly some inner mechanism instantly computed the distance to the object. Obviously, then, the quick little aviator would be able to switch course and avoid collision.

A few years ago, some researchers strung a room with very fine wires running crisscross in every direction. The room was darkened, and bats turned loose. They seldom so much as bumped a wire.

Next the bats were subjected to blindfolds. This seemed to make little difference. Finally their ears were plugged up. That did it. They blundered into obstacles regularly. Whether from bouncing echoes of high-pitched squeals, or from bouncing air vibrations caused by their wings, it was definitely a bat's ears that made possible his amazing after-dark flights.

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In the known portions of their daily lives, bats are full of contradictions of popular notions. For example, they are popularly supposed to be dirty little creatures. Nothing is farther from the truth. As a whole, they are almost completely free of parasites, and in their daily habits they are doters upon cleanliness.

Then there is the strange process of bat birth and parenthood. Usually there is but one offspring, but sometimes there may be three.

When the mother is ready to give birth, she hangs herself up and, as the baby bat emerges, she deftly catches it in the same net she uses for sweeping insects from the air.

Her wings assist in holding it, while she cuts the umbilical cord with her sharp teeth. The baby is then transferred to her breast, where she suckles it, holding it tenderly enfolded in the sheath of her wings.

Come dark, however, and she must fly out to feed. What does she do with the baby? She carries it with her! And when the night flight is over, she goes back to her crevice, hangs herself upside down once more and holds her youngster with great affection in the comfortable pocket formed by her folded wings.

Macarthur Legend Punctured

IN the aftermath of the MacArthur hearings the United States Senate has turned itself into a kind of coroner's jury digging up the corpses of Yalta and Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist China and holding inquests to try to prove that if Roosevelt, Truman, Acheson, and Company had behaved differently, Chiang would still rule in Nanking and Stalin would by now have probably dropped dead out of sheer terror of American disapproval. Messrs. Rovere and Schlesinger* have written a witty, ironic recapitulation of the zany controversy arising from MacArthur's ouster, put some facts about the General into focus, and accurately identified the "new isolationism" represented in his "go it alone" philosophy, writes Willard Shelton in "THE NATION."

MacArthur emerges from these pages as something less than the all-conquering figure he has created in his own imagination. Excellent in execution of the Pacific campaigns, he had to be prodded and overruled on strategic concepts. His Inchon landing in Korea was a master-stroke, probably the greatest of his career, but it is curious that it should have come from the same brain that in the Philippines, before World War II, played with the idea that "defended coasts" would be impregnable. His shocking blunders on the first day of the Japanese war, when his air force was destroyed on the ground ten hours after Pearl Harbour, and his failure to let his bombers attack Formosa although General Brereton was begging permission, have been told before, but they are worth telling again. Why Short and Kimmel were ruined because of their Pearl Harbour failures, which MacArthur survived far more heinous offences to become Colonel McCormick's and the country's hero is a mystery probably to be explained only by MacArthur's masterly control of his own publicity. (The publicity was controlled so completely that Clark Lee, Associated Press correspondent, could not file the story until he reached Australia, and by then MacArthur was already the legendary figure of Bataan and Corregidor).

Exactly when and why MacArthur decided to force a showdown with President Truman rather than accept the frustrations of the Korean war is not explained in this book. Probably it will never be explained until the General, like Lincoln's McClellan, who was also fired, gives us the privilege of his memoirs. It may be noticed, however, that events moved quickly after MacArthur was "surprised" by the massive Chinese intervention, which he had already warned Washington about and in the face of which he nevertheless ordered his disastrous "home by Christmas" offensive. Just as in 1935 he left the United States for the Philippines, apparently with a sense of relief because here he had no more career worlds to conquer, so he may have felt that Korea after the Chinese intervention offered him no further chance to live up to his own legend.

Wellington, the Iron Duke who won at Waterloo, first had the time and patience to fight nine long years in the Peninsular campaign that drained Napoleon's strength and paved the way for Waterloo. But MacArthur seems not to be happy in adversity; he joined President Quezon in 1942 in a proposal for 'neutralization' of the Philippines, and had to be gently lectured by Roosevelt on the nature of appeasement. In Korea, MacArthur may have felt that he lacked time to be a Wellington; he was seventy-one years old, and it was more pleasant to attack his "enemies" in Washington than to execute the painful military diplomacy prescribed by a commander-in-chief who wanted both to turn back Communist aggression and avoid provocation toward a general war. At any rate MacArthur wrote letters; he issued an "ultimatum" to the Chinese that was supported by no other leading members of the United Nations and that undercut diplomatic negotiations abo which he had been forewarne and Truman obliged by firing hi

For ten years MacArthur h had a persecution complex. A ways his ideas have been fru trated by "enemies' in Washin ton; always the Administratio has been guilty of the quaint c lusion that Western Europe h some importance in the scales world events; and in the end t General saw his occupation Japan deteriorating in value ar his own reputation endanger in the bitter tribulations of t Korean war. So he came home not as the ordinary general mig have come, but with the panac and triumphs of the most me dramatic circumstances. But— far as Yalta goes—nothing c change the record that he too 1945 was begging for Russian pa ticipation in the war to destr the Japanese armies in Manch ria. And nothing can change t record that, while he is apparen ly incapable of speaking exce in terms of the broadest referen to mighty historical events, knows so little about China th in his speech to Congress he ca ed Chang Tso-lin, a common w lord, one of the architects of m dern China, and completely fo got Sun Yat-sen.

The bizarre episode is alreac becoming dull. MacArthur w not allowed to choose the tim and place for whatever bombin if any, must eventually be don A less patient President than M Truman might have fired hi sooner, but the constitutional i tegrity of the Republic was saf guarded. The late James Fo restal's candid comment to Adm ral Leahy was that MacArth "had a high degree of professio al ability, mortgaged, however, his sensitivity and vanity," seems a fitting epitaph.

*THE GENERAL AND THE PR SIDENT. By Richard H. Rove and Arthur M. Schlesinger, J Farrar, Straus, and Youn $3.75.

STORIES OF THE GREAT

(Continued From Page 19)

high spirits, but if inspiration flagged, he would vehemently denounce the quality of the wine. On one occasion he had to be ejected, "after a herculean struggle," by the proprietor, two barmen, a butcher and a baker.

A Cricketer

One thing that endeared Phillips to Mr. Bax was the fact that he had once been a keen cricketer. Cricket has been Mr. Bax's abiding love; indeed, I feel he knows cricket to the exclusion of some other sporting pursuits, for he writes of C. B. Fry's "long-distance jumping," as though he were clearing a mile or two, and James Agate's racing hackneys," as though "Ego" and the rest were running at Newmarket. This interest in cricket he shared with E. V. Lucas, and he tells how in June, 1938, "E. V." intended to entertain a party of friends for the Australian Test Match at Nottingham. At the last minute, however he had to enter a nursing home:

At the Test Match C. B. Fry deputized, I understand, for "E. V." The game was played on 10, 11, 13 and 14 June. Sir Pelham and Lady Warner were sitting in the pavillion when Lady Warner exclaimed: "Why, there's 'E. V.'—and he's getting smaller!' He died on Sunday, the 26th.

And so Mr. Bax goes on, writing about Gustav Holst, James Agate (with whom he recalls that he had a "brief but passionate controversy" in 'John O' London's Weekly, because he had said that Agate, then the paper's dramatic critic, would sacrifice a play or a player "for the second-sousion of a poor pun"), Edward Thomas, Gordon Bottomley and many more. It would indeed have been a shame if Mr Bax had not set down his memories of them.

OUT OF CONTROL

You can't control the length of your life, but you can control its width and depth.

You can't control the contour of your countenance, but you can control its expression.

You can't control the other fellow's opportunities, but you can grasp your own.

You can't control the weather, but you can control the moral atmosphere which surrounds you.

You can't control hard times or rainy days, but you can bank money now to boost you through both.

Why worry about things you can't control? Get busy controlling things that depend on you.

—TALES OF HOFFMAN.

TIBET STEPS OUT OF ITS SHELL

(Continued from page 5)

sling telephone or electric wires across the streets in the capital.

Since the signing of the Treaty with China a very interesting thing has happened in the geological map of the country. So far western geologists who visited the country had declared that though borax, salt and gold were available under the rocks and on the banks of the rivers they could not be profitably mined. The Chinese geologists have already falsified the westerners' verdict.

Driven away from materialism the Tibetans have all these centuries lived in the isolation of spiritualism. In many ways Tibet has been the spritual daughter of India, and all that has been good in the past in Ind is still practised today by hundreds of thousands in Tibet. Without expecting anything in return, I found it so common a feature there, they go on doing good to others. Not to do good to others is a dreadful sin from which, many in Tibet believe, there is no escape ever. The richer classes amongst the people have fully exploited this people's belief in fatality and there has never been much of a revolt from the common people.

With the advent of people's government in China things began to move very quickly and thus when from the western provinces of China, the provinces of Sikkang and Chingnai, Chinese People's Liberation army poured into Tibet a new chapter in the history of the country opened up and the spell of the "forbidden land", the mysterious isolation was broken. There was absolutely no resistance whatsoever from anyone. When they saw for themselves the impenetrable passes such as Shargung (16,700 ft) and Tre-La (17,100 ft) crossed the Tibetans really admired the marching Army and the myth that they could live in blissful isolation was removed for ever.

THERE IS NOW A VERY KEEN DESIRE ON THE PART OF THE PEOPLE TO KNOW WHAT IS HAPPENING BEYOND THE BORDERS OF THEIR ISOLATED COUNTRY. THEY HAVE LIVED BOTTLED UP IN THE WORLD'S HIGHEST COUNTRY, SURROUNDED BY INSURMOUNTABLE MOUNTAINS AND PEAKS, MOST OF THEM WERE EVEN IGNORANT THAT A WORLD DIFFERENT FROM THEIRS, COULD EXIST BEYOND THE MOUNTAIN BARRIERS. SUDDENLY NEW VISTAS HAVE BEEN OPENED BEFORE THEM AND THEY ARE NOW DISPLAYING EAGERNESS TO LEARN AND ADOPT THINGS THAT ARE NOT ALWAYS SPRITUAL.

(CONCLUDED.)

TIME FLIES OR DRAGS

(Continued from page 2 col. 5)

ters, getting dinner) for which you normally allow an hour. But enjoying yourself somewhere you postpone beginning and then have to rush through the work in half an hour. And you make it, too.

Two factors are at work — the speed of desperation and your unconscious sense of time which tells you when the last possible moment of delay has come. The obvious conclusion: you've been allowing an hour for half an hour's work!

A French psychologist once trained his subjects to a very accurate sense of minutes. Then, slyly, he gave them artificial temperatures. Their 'minutes' picked up speed, and soon outdistanced the minutes of the clock.

About the same time the wife of an American psychologist, Hudson Hoaglund, was ill one day. Professor Hoaglund left her to get some medicine at the drugstore, and hustled home again in record time. Her first question on his return was, "You've been gone so long — what delayed you?"

In general, says Hoaglund, people with fever or an overactive thyroid find that clock time goes more slowly than their internal combustion time: they'll be early to appointments. But anyone walking around with a subnormal temperature or dosed with quinine will probably be late. Life has slowed down for them.

Among the first students of longer spells of time — months and years — was William James. His findings have never been disputed. When the minutes drag, the weeks and months just race past. And when the minutes fly, last month seems far in the past and next month spacious and leisurely.

"In general, time filled with varied and interesting experiences seems short in passing but long as we look back," he wrote. "On the other hand, a tract of time empty of experience seems long in passing, but in retrospe short."

A revolutionary concept is bi logical time, first investigated l Lecomte du Nouy.

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Remember how remote Chri mas Day seemed from Christm Eve when you were a child, ar how infinitely long your summ vacations were? If you're ove 20, you've probably noticed th time seems to have picked u speed since those days. If you' over 40, you almost certain have — each year slips away fa ter than the one before it.

This gradual speed-up, time best trick, is a physiological fac As you get older, your biologic time slows down. You age mo slowly, your wounds heal mo slowly, ideas come more slowl Naturally, clock time seems t pass faster.

The classical illustration is person whose life follows a swif ly moving stream. As a child th person runs along the path b side the stream, and the strea seems to him to move quite slow ly. Along about 16, he and th stream are keeping pace wit each other pretty evenly. But s the child becomes an adult an gets even older, he continues t slow down (although he's slowe down in this respect too). An each year the current of th stream seems to him to mov faster.

Little Johnny riding his tricy cle for one minute is livin through as much time, feeling a much, developing and changin and aging as much as Quee Mary at work on her rug for a hour. Between the ages of te and 15 a boy ages more than h will in a 45-year period later on In one day he lives as long a his parents do in a week.

James with his intuition an Lecomte du Nouy with his graph and statistics point to the sam remedy: if you want to slow dow the march of time, you must fil your life with new experiences.

"Time," said Leonardo, "stay long enough for those who us it."

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ATOMIC MATERIAL FOR MEDICAL USE

Research On Wonder Drugs Forges Ahead

AT the Scientific Laboratory of Los Alamos, one of America's centers of atomic research, scientists are using radioactive isotopes in their study of such research material as dicumarol, the anti-blood-clot drug which may eradicate some types of heart disease.

BY HANK TREWHITT

AS a by-product of the development of weapons for warfare in Los Alamos, America's atomic city in the southwestern State of New Maxico, scientists in the bio-medical research laboratories are seeking clues that will aid in combating one of mankind's greatest killers—heart disease. Dicumarol, the anti-blood-clot drug, has been added to the list of drugs that are being traced through animal systems after being "tagged" with radioactive compounds.

The case of dicumarol is typical of the endless probing that the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory's Health Division does with one of science's most recent medical weapons. The increasing use of radioactive isotopes in tracing the course of drugs and disease through an animal may eventually provide the master key that will unlock the door on some of medicine's most baffling problems. But a revolutionary and dramatic discovery in medicine does not happen often, and the bio-medical researcher is usually content, if he knows he has added one small bit to the store of knowledge already recorded in the fight against disease.

Radioactive

Briefly, "tagging" research materials with radioactive compounds allows the scientist to trace the radioactivity and record with a high degree of accuracy just what happens to that material in a living body. Dr. Eric P. Hausner, of Santa Fe, capital city of New Mexico, deserves credit for putting dicumarol on the tagged list. He reasoned that more complete knowledge of just what the body does with the drug would aid science in perfecting it further. The Los Alamos' Medical Center works closely with bio-medical research laboratories on many problems, and to it Dr. Hausner, a hospital consultant, offered his suggestion. Medical Centre officials conferred with the laboratory Health Division. Would tagging dicumarol with radioactive isotopes be justified? Was there a possibility that even a small link in the endless chain of search for disease cures could be forged? The decision was in the affirmative.

The story of radioactive isotope "tracers" does not begin at Los Alamos. At the atomic production center of Hanford, in the Pacific Coast State of Washington, other atomic energy workers had subjected barium carbonate to neutron bombardment in an atomic "pile," converting it to radioactive Carbon 14, which is the workhorse of bio-medical research at Los Alamos. At Los Alamos, Carbon 14 is used to "tag" dicumarol—or other material under study—and injected into the system of test animals. The animal is confined in an all-glass "metabolism cage," which allows researchers to catch all excreted products, including the expired air, for analysis. Later, the animal's body is examined with sensitive "counters" for traces of radioactivity. When the experiment is completed, the scientist has a fairly clear picture of just where and in what quantities the dicumarol has been distributed throughout the organic system.

Anti-Blood Clot

To date, none of the bio-medical researchers who have worked on the dicumarol project is ready to report on his findings, but each feels that the tiny scraps of information gleaned, seemingly unimportant little facts at times, some day will fall together in a pattern that will mean one obstacle less in the way of a disease-free life for humanity. In the dicumarol experimentation, there is a scientific suspicion that perhaps it is not the dicumarol itself the body utilizes as an anti-blood-clot agent. Perhaps the body manufactures its own drug from the dicumarol. If that is the case, science would like to find that drug, and reproduce it artificially.

Dicumarol was discovered when it was observed that cattle eating a certain type of sweet clover could bleed to death internally. Combine that discovery with the knowledge that thousands of persons die each year from the formation of blood clots that block heart circulation, and it is obvious that science has found a target for research of great scope.

Valuable Tool

The pride and joy of bio-medical research at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory is Carbon 14, but that valuable tool is not alone in the field of radioactive tracers. Other substances used there include isotopes of iodine, sulphur, hydrogen, and nitrogen.

The diseases being studied include pellagra, cancer, brain tumor, goiter, the heart diseases, and others. Science is moving nearer and nearer to perfection in developing drugs for a specific job through its ability to trace the action of those drugs through the body.

Strangely enough, the main function of the bio-medical group is not health research as such, but protection for hundreds of workers behind the security fence who are employed daily with radioactive materials that could do them irreparable harm if someone failed to watch for excessive exposure.

Chief of the bio-medical laboratory, one of five sections of the Health Division of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, is Dr. Wright Langham. In his own words, Dr. Langham's group is concerned primarily with "health, medical, and biological problems of interest to the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory as the atomic weapons development center of the Atomic Energy Commission." A generous portion of the staff's time, however, is spent in scientific research of a more fundamental nature, dealing with the biological effects of ionizing radiation, and the use of radioactive isotopes for study of problems in biology and medicine.

The bio-medical laboratory at Los Alamos was created to meet an immediate necessity. Researchers in the weapons program were working with a dangerous amount of toxic plutonium when Dr. Langham and Dr. Louis Hempelman, a fellow scientist, discovered a system for determining the amount of poisoning an individual might receive in safety. Eight months before a comparable system had been developed elsewhere in the atomic energy program, scientists at Los Alamos had been protected from possible grave illness and, as a consequence, the formation of the bio-medical research group had been approved.

A Wonderland

Much of the equipment used in the highly theoretical research at Los Alamos is far beyond the range of the average person's understanding. In the laboratory itself is a wonderland of intricate equipment. There are monster machines, clumsy-appearing oven-like affairs which are so finely tooled that they can separate by atomic weight the molecules in a substance being tested. A centrifugal force created by 70,000 revolutions per minute of a drum in the heart of the machine will do just that and even a small amount of air left in the testing chamber will burn the spinning drum into a shapeless mass.

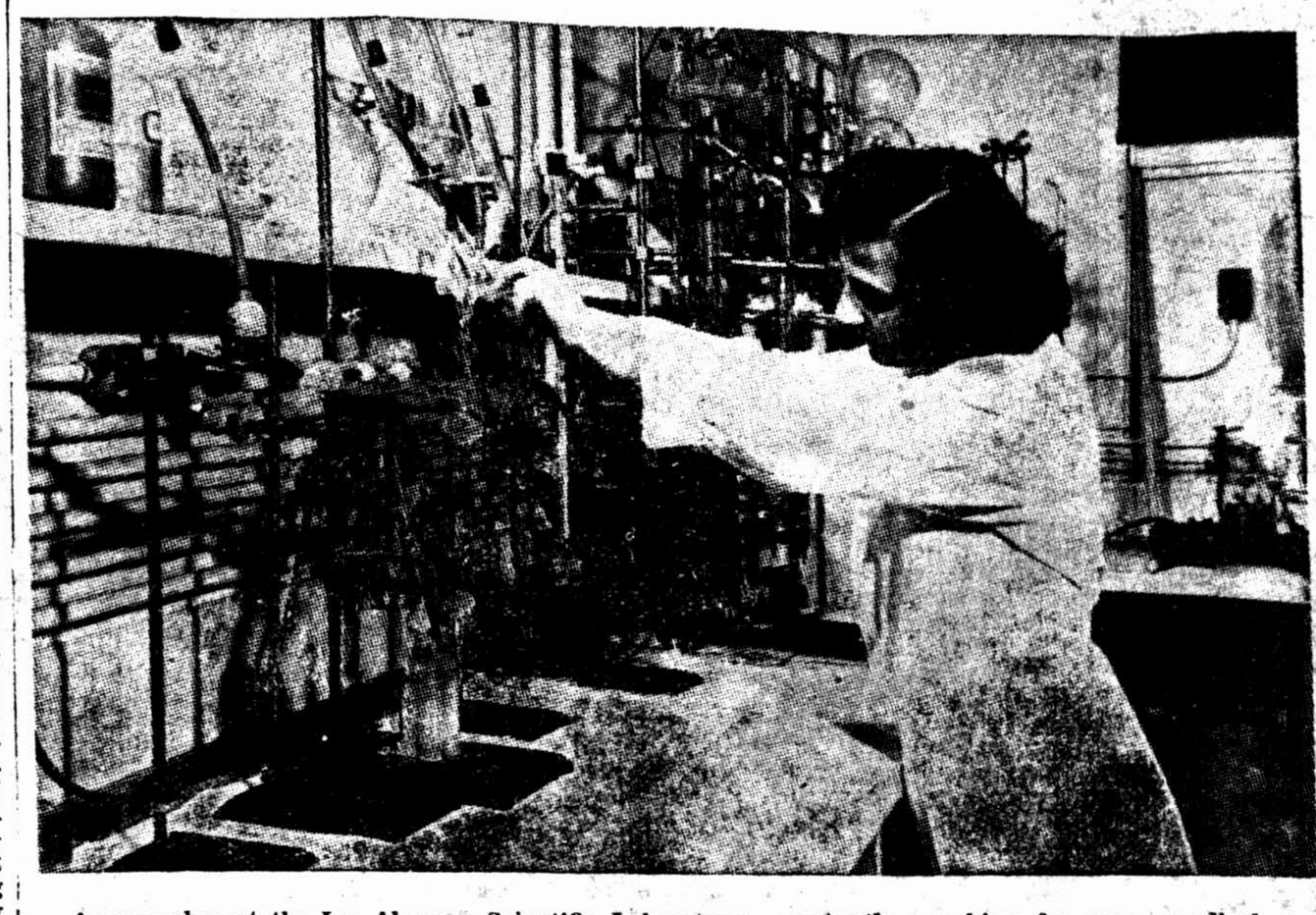
There are devices that appear to be delicate as a feather—and are: intricate glass tubing hand-blown by some of the finest of the few glass blowers left in the United States; a slicer that will turn out tissue specimens of submicroscopic thinness, and countless other scientific wonders.

Already, medical research centers outside the Atomic Energy Commission are receiving benefits from the work of Los Alamos' bio-medical laboratories. Numerous shipments of Carbon 14-labeled compounds have been made to the city of Oak Ridge, in the southern State of Tennessee, where they are distributed to hospitals, universities, and other qualified research points. Public distribution is made of tagged nicotinic acid, anthranilic acid, nicotinamide, nemtinamide, nebutal, and others. As for their uses: nicotinic acid and nicotinamide are found in pellagra treatment; radioactive nembutal will aid in the study of barbiturates—the sleep producing drugs; urea points the way in studies of how the animal body uses proteins; nitrogen mustard is being used in treatment of lymphatic cancer.

War On Disease

The staff of the bio-medical research group is small, by Los Alamos standards. Less than 40 scientists, animal caretakers, technicians, and workshop foremen are employed in its laboratories, engaged in work which is of the utmost importance in the field of medical research. Like most of his colleagues, Dr. Langham feels that the day of the one startling discovery that will rock the medical world is gone but miracles still may come by slow means. **He speaks for all scientists when he says, "Some day we hope that all the facts gathered over the years will fit together, forming the picture that will mean control of cancer, one of the heart diseases, or one of the major killers. In our work here, we will be happy if we can furnish some of the clues necessary to answer those problems."**

—New Mexico.



A researcher at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory constantly searching for new medical uses for atomic materials.

DICUMAROL IS NEW WEAPON AGAINST HEART DISEASE

ATOM FOR MEDICINE

A scientist working with bio-medical research group at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in U.S. adjusts apparatus used in the study of the radioactivity of tissues.

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